The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,331.—VOL. LXIII. FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1871. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

At Gladesville, Parramatta River, Mrs. R. M. PEARSON, of a son, stillborn.

On the 19th instant, at her residence, Alfred-terrace, Castlereagh-street South, Mrs. J. T. TURTON, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd June, at All Saints' Church, Brisbane, by the Rev. T. Jones, assisted by the Rev. R. Leigh, of Goulburn, New South Wales, GEORGE FREDERICK BENNETT, J.P., Halliford, Queensland, eldest son of George Bennett, M.D., F.R.C.S., to AMELIA MATILDA, eldest daughter of the late PHILIP JAMIESON, Esq., of Greenwich Park, Goulburn, N.S.W.

On the 6th instant, by special license, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. A. W. Sinclair, Mr. GEORGE DAVID PARKER, of Binda, to JANET ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of JOHN DOBBIE, Esq., of Hilton, near Rydal.

DEATHS.

On the 15th instant, at her residence, Douro-street, Mudgee, Mrs. MARY ANN WHEELDON, aged 31 years.

On the 26th instant, at her residence, George-street, Windsor, N. S. W., ELIZABETH ANN, native of Killarney, Ireland, the beloved wife of BENJAMIN ISAACS, printer, aged 80 years.

On the 29th instant, EMILY MARY, eldest and beloved daughter of HENRY BEAVER, in her 21st year.

SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.

THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMPACKETS, UNDER CONTRACT FOR A TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS' MAIL SERVICE, alternating with the Suez Line at intervals of fourteen days.

The splendid S.S. CITY OF ADELAIDE, 2033 tons, — Moore, commander, will be dispatched from Sydney on SATURDAY, the 1st July, at 4 o'clock p.m., via FIJI and HONOLULU, thence to SAN FRANCISCO WITHOUT CHANGE OF STEAMER. This steamship has been fitted expressly for this mail service. The ventilation is so arranged that the side ports in each cabin can be kept open during the voyage. The greater number of the staterooms are fitted with two berths only. Eight special staterooms for families have a single and double bed in each. There is also a ladies' sitting-room, plunge and shower baths for ladies, and also for gentlemen. The after part of the saloon is arranged as a sitting and concert room, having a piano. An experienced surgeon will accompany the vessel.

A good table, with attendance, can be relied on, as hundreds can testify who have travelled by this line during the past fifteen months, who admit this route's superiority over all others.

Saloon passengers are provided with every requisite, wines and spirits excepted. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line; as the New Zealand coast is now avoided, pleasant weather and smooth seas can be depended on. The longest time at sea without landing will be twelve days, thereby making the voyage a perfect pleasure trip, cheaper and quicker than by any other route.

Special arrangements will be made with families. 20 per cent. will be allowed on return tickets, available for twelve months. To avoid disappointment, immediate application should be made for berths, as only a limited number of passengers will be taken. For full particulars apply to Messrs. M. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street; or at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf, H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

UNITED STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

Under Contract with the United States and New Zealand Governments.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU,

The next Mail Steamship,
NEVADA,
2143 tons register, J. H. Blethen, commander,
will be dispatched from AUCKLAND,
14th JULY,
carrying SALOON, SECOND CABIN, and STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

All information as to THROUGH RATES or otherwise can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

An experienced surgeon accompanies each vessel.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Agents.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Rangatira, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.30.
TO ADELAIDE via Melbourne en route to King George's Sound.—Rangatira, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.30.
TO AUCKLAND.—Steamer early.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday night, at 11.
TO BRISBANE.—Leichardt, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Leichardt, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO GLADSTONE.—Leichardt, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Leichardt, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO CLEVELAND BAY via Port Denison.—Boomerang, on or about Monday, 10th July.

CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager,
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N.S.N.CO.—STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

Goods received for Martin's Wharf, this day.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—To GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE and PORT MACQUARIE.—The GRAFTON, THIS NIGHT, Friday, at 9.

To MANNING RIVER.—The PLATYPUS, MONDAY, at noon.
WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

C. AND N. E. S. N. CO.'S Steamship HELEN M'GREGOR for GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, on MONDAY, at 9 p.m.
Offices—Commercial Wf. C. WISEMAN, Manager.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

REGULAR COMMUNICATION.

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the following steamers:—
MACEDON,
THIS DAY,
FRIDAY, June 30th,
at 1 o'clock p.m.
DANDENONG,
on THURSDAY, July 6th,
at 2 P.M.;
From Struth's (late Q. S. N. Company's) Wharf.
THE SALOONS ARE AMIDSHIPS.
RETURN TICKETS, AVAILABLE FOR TWO MONTHS.

The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.

NOTICE.—No goods will be received after 12 o'clock NOON on THIS THE DAY of sailing.
WM. HOWARD SMITH,
Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the following steamer, viz.:—
S.S. DANDENONG,
on MONDAY, July 3rd, at 6 p.m.
FARES:
Saloon 10s
Steerage .. .. 5s.

NOTICE.—No cargo received after 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all ports.—The steamship
RANGITOTO
will be dispatched from MELBOURNE about the 10th July, via Hokitika.

Through tickets, to and from all New Zealand ports, issued by the undersigned.

For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, Twofold Bay.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on MONDAY, July 10th, at 12 noon.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—ALCHYMIST, on Saturday morning, at 8, from Lime-street Wharf.

FOR LONDON.—The WARWICK, 1005 tons, A1 21 years. This high class clipper ship, having all dead weight secured, will have quick dispatch.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect her superior accommodation.

For freight or passage apply on board to Captain SKINNER; to
J. R. CATTELL and CO.; or to
R. TOWNS and CO.
Wool received at Marsden's Stores.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Kiama, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kiama, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, 10 a.m.
MORUYA.—Kiama, THURSDAY, 13th July.

FOR LONDON.

In time for the November Wool Sales.

The celebrated China clipper ship
NORTHAMPTON,
A1 at Lloyd's for 16 years, 1161 tons register,
Captain William Barclay,
is now on the berth for London, and having already a considerable portion of her freight engaged, will have quick dispatch.

It is intended to dispatch the Northampton on or about the 1st August; and having made the passage from the Downs in eighty days, it is certain she will reach London in time for the November Wool Sales, and therefore offers a favourable opportunity for shippers.

For rates of passage, &c., apply to
JOHN FRAZER and CO.; or
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.
Wool received at Chester and Co.'s Stores.

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT.

The clipper ship
ONWARD,
606 tons register, Captain William Whyte.

This regular trader will be dispatched on the 10th July.

For freight or passage apply to Captain WHYTE, on board, at Parbury's Wharf; or to
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

FOR HONGKONG.—FOR FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.—The clipper barque CECILE AND MARIE will be dispatched about the 28th instant. Apply to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., 4, O'Connell-street.

FOR HONGKONG, direct.—The clipper ship NEVILLE will be dispatched about the 7th July.

For light freight or passage apply to
DANIELL, KING, and CO.,
10, O'Connell-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
For light freight and passengers only.

The splendid new A1 clipper ship RAJAH, 1258 tons register, Archibald Halliday, commander, will be dispatched from Newcastle about the first week in July.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR APIA, NAVIGATOR ISLANDS, direct.—The clipper brig SCOTSMAN, 231 tons register, George Hamilton, master, will be dispatched in a few days.

For freight or passage, apply to T. and J. SKINNER, 15, Macquarie-place.

FOR HONOLULU, via NEWCASTLE.—☞ The LADY BOWEN, 892 tons register, now lying in SYDNEY HARBOUR, will sail for the above ports in a FEW DAYS.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for LEVUKA, TAVIUNA, and SAVU SAVU, FIJI.—The clipper barque NORMAN, so well and favourably known in this trade, will be dispatched on 4th July. Has superior accommodation for cabin passengers.

For freight or passage apply on board at Campbell's Wharf; or to
T. J. SKINNER, 15, Macquarie-place.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF SAILING PACKETS FOR AUCKLAND.

KATE, Captain M'Kinnon, five days after arrival.
NOVELTY, Captain Nearing, 1st July.
ALICE CAMERON, Captain Carter, 16th July.
GOODS RECEIVED FOR THIS LINE FREE OF WHARFAGE.

For all particulars apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

MOA, for AUCKLAND, clears at Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please send in their Bills of lading (stamped) for signature.
A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street.

FOR CLEVELAND BAY direct.—☞ The clipper schooner AGNES, now fast loading, sails on MONDAY.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The regular trader CIRCE, daily expected, will be dispatched with unusual punctuality.

For freight or passage apply to
PARBURY, BROTHERS, Spring-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—☞ The clipper schooner WEST HARTLEY No. 2, is now fast loading, and will clear at Customs TO-MORROW.

For freight or passage, apply to CAMPBELL and M'DONALD, King-street; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FOR CLEVELAND BAY.—To follow the AGNES. ☞ The clipper brig VENTURE, being under charter, will sail early NEXT WEEK.

For freight only apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO.,
Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST AND ONLY VESSEL FOR PORT DENISON AND CLEVELAND BAY.—☞ The regular trader G. COLESON, Markham, master, will sail TO-MORROW, detained at request of shippers. Shippers are requested to complete shipments. Freight or passage apply to G. I. STEUART, Market Wharf; or on board.

GERRINGONG.—AGENORIA, THIS DAY, at NOON. Freight paid in Sydney. S. NUTTER, Caledonia Wharf.

MACLEAY RIVER.—Schooner CENTURION on SATURDAY. Apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER, Coraki, and Lismore.—Commence, receiving cargo, sail Saturday. Wright's Wf.

RICHMOND RIVER, CORAKI, and Lismore.—WALLABY, now receiving cargo. Baltic Wharf.

WAGONGA, GULF DIGGINGS.—The DORA, on MONDAY. Freight, apply on board, Victoria Wf.

CHARTER to HONOLULU, for the round.—Wanted, a first-class VESSEL, about 250 tons. Immediate dispatch guaranteed.
DINGAE, GEDYE, and CO., 21, Macquarie-place.

SHIP RAJAH, from Liverpool.—All CLAIMS and ACCOUNTS against the above ship must be rendered, in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, by 3 p.m. TO-MORROW, 30th instant, or they will not be recognised.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

SHIP DAMASCUS from London.—Consignees are requested to pass their ENTRIES for the Circular Quay without delay. All goods not passed for within seven days will be landed and stored under imperfect entry.

Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid, at the office of the undersigned, where delivery orders may be obtained.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

CUTTER YACHT.—For SALE, the favourite Clipper Cutter IXION, coppered and copper-fastened, faithfully built and perfectly sound; a very fast, really good sea boat; for her tonnage very roomy. Together with gear, consisting of three mainsails, three jibs, balloon jib, two topsails, squaresail, sail cover (entirely new), tent tarpaulin, anchor and warp, lead ballast, spare spars, blocks and running gear, and a strongly-built dingy.

☞ As a pleasure boat, though small, she is unequalled, and from her breadth and sea-worthiness, is peculiarly adapted for the island purchase.

Applications to be made either to THOS. BROWN, Esq., City Iron Works, Pyrmont; or to LEWIS STEFFANONI, Hon. Secretary P. A. Y. C., 92 and 94, Market-street.

A WATERMAN'S second-hand BOAT for SALE, cheap; sail and gear complete; £3. Apply Observer Tavern, Lower George-street.

MACQUARIE'S PATENT SLIP, NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.

Ships of the largest class taken up for repair, reclassing, survey, &c.

Iron ships cleaned, shipwrights' and smiths' work performed, spars ad all other ships' materials in stock.

Experienced diver, with diving apparatus on hand.
D. MACQUARIE, Proprietor.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

G. LANE, China and Glass Warehouse, from 359, George-street, to 511, George-street South.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Messrs. BYRON and MOSER, late of No. 50, Hunter-street, Telegraphic and News Agents, have removed their offices to No. 229, Pitt-street.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE CARGO UNITED QUARTZ MINING and CRUSHING COMPANY (limited).—The half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 14th July, at 4 o'clock p.m., to receive Directors' report, balance sheet, and decide whether to prosecute the work or dissolve the Company.
G. M. DEANE, Manager.

MEETINGS.

DERRY No. 3, L.O.L.—Arch Purple MEETING in the Masonic Hall, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 sharp. Brethren of the various Lodges are respectfully invited.

N. S. W. PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—Usual Weekly Meeting, THIS EVENING. Members will please attend early.
GEORGE L. CARTER, Hon. Sec.

HARRIS-STREET TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Meeting in the Baptist Chapel, near Parramatta-st., This Evening, at half-past 7. Rev. A. Webb, Messrs. Mills, W. Druce, Bowmaker, and others will speak.

MASONIC.—Lodge St. Andrew, No. 358, S. C.—Emergent MEETING, THIS EVENING (Friday), at 7.30 p.m. By order of the R. W. M.
Wm. HIGSTRIM, Secretary.

GERMAN PATRIOTIC FUND.—The members of the Committee are requested to attend a MEETING to be held at 8 o'clock, THIS EVENING, at the German Club-house, Bridge-street, for finally closing the subscriptions.
W. BAUER, Hon. Sec.
Sydney, 30th June, 1871.

SYDNEY NIGHT REFUGE AND REFORMATORY.—The Sixth Annual MEETING will be held (D.V.) in the Upper Room of the Temperance Hall, on MONDAY, 3rd July, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. A. B. ARMSTRONG in the chair.
JOHN MILLS, Hon. Secretary.

SYDNEY SCHOOL OF DESIGN.
General MEETING, Class-room, 7.30, THIS EVENING.
WILLIAM JOHN PORTER, Secretary.

RYDE MUNICIPALITY.—A Public MEETING of the ratepayers and inhabitants of this municipality will be held at the Oddfellows' Hall, Ryde, on SATURDAY EVENING next, at half-past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of taking steps to reimburse Mr. James S. Henry the costs incurred in defending the action brought by Mr. T. Shepherd, sen., in his endeavours to oust the said James S. Henry from the office of alderman for the East Ward of the above-named municipality, to which he has recently been elected.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Newtown.—The FOUNDATION STONE of the New Chapel to be erected at the corner of Camperdown Road and Charles-street will be laid, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, by Hon. T. HOLT, M.L.C., at 3 p.m. precisely.

In the Evening of the same day, a Tea and Public MEETING will be held in the Town Hall. Tea at 6.30. Addresses by Revs. A. Burdett, H. H. Gaud, A. Gilchrist, LL.B., F. Hibberd, R. Morris, B.A., A. W. Webb, and others.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.—SYDNEY BATTALION.
Nos. 3 and 4 COMPANIES—MONDAY, 3rd July to 22nd July.
Nos. 5 and 6 COMPANIES—MONDAY, 24th July to 12th August.

Position Drill and Target Practice, IN UNIFORM, as already advertised, except Saturdays, when there will be no target practice from 9 to 1 p.m.
By command,
THOS BAYNES, Captain, B. A.

NAVAL BRIGADE to Muster on Flagstaff Hill with Carbines and Sword Bayonets, at 7.30 p.m., THIS DAY, 30th instant.
Dress, blue, with white cap covers.
Band to attend.
FRANCIS HIXSON,
Captain commanding.

NO. 1 BATTERY, V. ARTILLERY, will PARADE full dress, with carbines, TO-MORROW (Saturday), at Hyde Park, at 3.30 p.m. March to Paddington, to present our late Captain, E. O. MORIARTY, Esq., on his retirement from the Battery, with an address and sword. Officers and recruits in undress. Every member of the Battery must attend.
FRANCIS FAHEY, Lieutenant Commanding.

NO. 9 BATTERY.—DRILL. Dawes' Battery, TO-NIGHT, at 7.30 p.m., with carbines.
JOHN MACDONALD, Jun., Captain.

ST. LEONARDS V. R.—Captain's Parade, TO-NIGHT, 7.30, at Reserve. J. W. GUISE.

NO. 2 HIGHLANDERS.—Major's Parade.—Fall in at Oak Trees, Monday, 7.10 p.m. B. Thomson, Capt.

BALMAIN CORPS V. R.—Company Parade, on Pigeon Ground, THIS EVENING, at 8.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS wanted, for cash. Richardson and Wrench, Pitt-street.

EDUCATIONAL.

AUSTRALIAN Writing Institution, 728, George-st.—Bookkeeping, arithmetic, &c. Highest references.

BALMAIN PUBLIC SCHOOL.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION, at 2 p.m. sharp, THIS DAY, June 30th.
Admission by ticket only.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Monsieur LEFEBVRE (of Paris) has arrived in Sydney. Schools and Families attended. Highest testimonials. No. 131, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

HIGH SCHOOL, GOULBURN.—The curriculum of study embraces a complete preparatory course for business, the learned Professions, or the University examinations. G. METCALFE, M.A.

LYCEUM SCHOOL, BATHURST-STREET.
Work resumed
MONDAY NEXT.
R. S. CANNON, Head Master.

MR. CANE'S SCHOOL, STANLEY-STREET.

MADAME F. WALLACE BUSHELLE, Professor of Singing, 147, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

PADDINGTON HOUSE SCHOOL reopens on MONDAY, July 17th. G. H. STANLEY, LL.D.

THE NEW SCHOOL,
Darlinghurst, Sydney, N. S. W.
TERM COMMENCES MONDAY, July 10.

WOODBINE COTTAGE, Glebe Height.—Mrs. and Miss GRAY'S School for young ladies. Terms: For boarders, English and music, £36 per annum. Day pupils: English and music, £2 2s per quarter.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.
FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c.
Annual Revenue, £224,395. Invested Fund, £831,789.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the Principal Office, New Pitt-street.
ALEXANDER RALSTON,
General Secretary.

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES at lowest current rates. E. CHAPMAN and CO., Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. W. H. MACKENZIE, Junr., Agent.

MARINE INSURANCES accepted on Hulls, Cargoes, Freights, &c.; policies payable in London, China, India, Mauritius, or the colonies.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., 96 Pitt-street.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Fire and Marine.)

Capital, £500 000. Unlimited Liability.
Head Office—275, George-street.

Business effected in Fire and Marine Insurance at lowest current rates.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Insurances accepted for and on behalf of this company by W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.

THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Capital, £1,000,000.

Sydney Branch—Office, 22, Bridge-street.
Fire and Marine risks effected at lowest rates.
JAMES LAIDLEY, Secretary.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

THE Rev. Mr. DICKSON, formerly of Canterbury, New Zealand, will please communicate address to HARE, PRATT, and CO., Invercargill,
New Zealand.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after MONDAY, the 26th day of June, instant, the BUSINESS of this Bank will be carried on in the NEW PREMISES, Pitt-street.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.
Sydney, 16th June, 1871.

NEWTOWN TEMPERANCE HALL.—The Committee appointed for the TEA MEETING in connection with the above desire to return sincere thanks to the seven hundred friends who honoured them with their presence, and to express their deep regret that they were not able to procure the necessary supplies in the town for a number so large and unexpected.
W. H. TAYLOR, Hon. Secretary.

NEWTOWN PENNY SAVINGS BANK.—The Treasurer specially requests the Depositors to bring their Pass-books to the office on SATURDAY next, the 1st July. No money will be taken.

UNITED SERVICE CLUB HOTEL, corner of King and York streets.—Visitors will find this Hotel equal to any in the city. Suites of Apartments on reasonable terms. Luncheon and Table d' Hôte daily. Subscription Billiard-room.
CAMPBELL and MACKENZIE, Proprietors.

GERMANIC LLOYDS.—The undersigned has been appointed Agent for this Association, with power to register and class vessels.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., 96, Pitt-street.

GEORGE-STREET PROPERTY.
Near the New General Post Office.

The PLAN is now ready for the inspection of intending purchasers, at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, MORT'S-BUILDINGS, PITT-STREET, where every information may be obtained.
RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

G. N. R.—FORWARDING AGENCY.—TERMINUS, SCONE.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, and others, are respectfully informed that great advantage is derived from having Goods for the North forwarded through the undersigned, in consequence of their being in a position to engage the best teams, at the cheapest rates, and generally to promote the quick dispatch of goods.

Personal attention given to all parcels and property consigned to their care, and the best interests of their constituents studied.
JOHN DENSHIRE and CO.,
General Forwarding Agents, Carriers, &c.
Terminus, Scone, 12th June, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—W. J. HICKEY'S Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 584, George-street, Brickfield-hill, will be
OPEN EVERY EVENING
until 9 o'clock,
as usual, for the accommodation of the public.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—JOHN M'EVOY'S Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 586, George-street, Brickfield-hill, will be
OPEN UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK
every evening,
as usual, for the accommodation of the public.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—JOHN M'EVOY'S Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 604, George-street, Brickfield-hill, will be
OPEN UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK
every evening,
as usual, for the accommodation of the public.

GEO. ALLINGHAM,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent,
Armidale, New England,
is prepared to undertake the Sale of Land, Stock, Merchandise, and all kinds of produce, by public auction or private contract.

☞ Account Sales promptly rendered, and every information given.

ART UNION.—No Blanks.—To be DISPOSED OF on the 15th of July next, that wonderful Paris Exhibition CLOCK. One hundred tickets at 10s each, at LEMAIRE'S Bazaar, George-street.

MR. E. READING, Dentist, 128, Phillip-street, administers the Nitrous Oxide Gas on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

NOTICE.—W. FOY begs to inform his friends and customers that he has taken those centrally situated premises lately occupied by J. B. North and Co., 278, George-street, which will be open shortly, with the usual stock of goods.

£20 REWARD.
SAYWELL'S ROYAL NAVY TOBACCO.

The above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the parties who are endeavouring to foist upon shopkeepers some tobacco manufactured from colonial leaf, representing the same to be Saywell's Royal Navy. Shopkeepers are warned to exercise caution in making their purchases, and to be convinced that they have obtained the genuine article.
THOMAS SAYWELL, 4, Park-street.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of JOHN MAXWELL, late of Narreogal, in the district of Wellington, in the colony of New South Wales, Esquire, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to the Honourable the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that probate of the last Will and Testament of John Maxwell, late of Narreogal, in the district of Wellington, Esquire, may be granted to THOMAS BROWN and JOHN SMITH, the Executors named in and appointed under the said last Will of the said John Maxwell deceased, JAMES GARNETT EWER, the other Executor, appointed by the said Will, having renounced the probate thereof.

Dated at Bathurst this 28th day of June, 1871.
M'INTOSH, PINNOCK, and PRICE, Proctors for the said Thomas Brown and John Smith.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—A second dividend of 1s per £ will be payable in the estate of W. G. WHITING and CO., Warehousemen, Sydney, on and after MONDAY next, July 3rd, at the offices of Messrs. LYELL, WHITING, and CO., 323, George-street, to whom all claims not already lodged, are requested to be sent without delay.
JAMES SKINNER, ANDREW LYELL, } Trustees.
29th June, 1871.

NOTICE.
EARLY CLOSING v. WHITE SLAVERY.

F. M'EVOY, of the Haymarket Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 714, George-street South, next Square and Compass Hotel, wishes to convey the fact to his customers and the public that he never was an Advocate of White Slavery, and consequently closes his establishment at 8 p.m. punctually, hoping this will meet with the good wishes of all fathers and mothers. I remain the Assistants' Friend,
F. M'EVOY.

NOTICE.—If Mr. E. L. LINGBY does not proceed at once and finish his work, being six days over contract time, I shall finish the same at his risk. G. R. LARTER, Pitt and Liverpool streets. June 28.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, Gold LOCKET, containing Portrait of Lady; £1 Reward. E. Beckmann, jeweller, &c., 314, Geo.-st.

LOST, KEYS of a safe. Reward given. Apply at BELL'S LIFE Office.

LOST, a PURSE, containing Money and Papers; the latter of no value but to the owner. Reward at 48, Hamilton-street.

LOST, on Sunday afternoon, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, or between that and Colonial Architect's Office, a Gold Lever WATCH, with chain. Reward at Colonial Architect's Office.

LOST, between Macleay-street and Circular Quay, a PARCEL, containing Scarlet French Merino Pelisse and Cape. Finder rewarded on leaving the parcel at the Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay.

MISSED, from the Coonanbara steamer, at Newcastle, on Thursday last (supposed to have been stolen either at the Sydney or Newcastle wharf), a LEATHER PORTMANTEAU, without name or address. Bulk of contents marked—"E. Rouse." A reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the portmanteau and its contents. Mrs. ROUSE, Barcoona, Singleton.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—Gold Locket. Goulburn-Liverpool sts. Brown, Haymkt.; Pierce, Wm.-st.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, on 22nd, a black Newfoundland DOG, chain on, from 39, Little Campbell-st.

STOLEN, a small gold-faced Geneva HUNTING WATCH, much worn. Maker, H. Grandjean, L'Ocle, No. 2106. A reward given on its restoration to T. FIELD, 5, Argyle-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern.

STRAYED into M'Carty and Brown's, 250, Pitt-street, Bay MARE, EK shoulder 4 on the quarter.

STRAYED, this morning, a white COW, branded WR on right side, horns growing into forehead. Whoever will bring her to 113, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, will be rewarded.

FOUND, a MUSLIN TIE, and a SUM OF MONEY. The owner may have the same by describing. Apply to the Carpenter working at 808, George-street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY (established 1849) for MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c. Profits belong exclusively to members. From the magnitude of its resources it is enabled to declare large Bonuses. Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, Practical Dentist, 12, S. H. Road, op. Hardy, Brothers.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—Mr. A. REA, Teacher of Piano, Organ, Singing, &c. Essington, Newtown.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE SMYTHE, Surgeon-dentist, 27, Hunter-street, 2 doors from Pitt-street.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-dentist, corner of Hunter-street and Bligh-street.

A CARD.—Mr. SMYTH, Surgeon-Dentist, removed 221, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street.

ACCOUNTANT and TRADE ASSIGNEE. S. L. BENSUSAN, 14, Spring-street.

A GOOD substantial DINNER at 1 o'clock, for 1s. CROCKER'S Temperance Hotel, King-street.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. C. EDWARDS, Surgeon-chiropodist, 6, Bridge-street.

C. W. CALDWELL, Grocer, 278, Pitt-street.

D. BUIST and SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., tuned and repaired. 235, George-st.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

H. W. LOVEDAY, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer. Address W. Maddock, bookseller, George-street.

JOHN WILSON, Tailor, Woollendraper, Men's Mercer, and General Outfitter. 624, Brickfield-hill.

J. ROEPER, Practical Tailor. Good fit, style, and workmanship guaranteed. Charges mod. 10, Bridge-st.

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 484, George-street.

JOHN CHARD, Wine and Spirit Merchant, 44, Market-street, one door from York-street.

MR. J. SPENCER, Surgeon-dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's. THE PRIZE MEDAL was awarded to Mr. Spencer at the Intercolonial Exhibition, 1870, for Artificial Teeth, and honourable mention at the Exhibition of 1869.

R. SMITH, Carver, Gilder, and Picture Frame Maker, 22, York-street, Old frames regilt.

STEAM FLOUR MILLS Bread and Biscuit Factory.—Families and Shipping supplied on the most reasonable terms. James Spring, 161, Castlereagh-street, and 21, King-street West.

SAN FRANCISCO Transfer Co.—Goods forwarded. O'DOUD and CO., Agents, Commercial Wharf.

T. SULLIVAN, Stock and Station Agent, 400, George-street, Sydney.

TEETH, TEETH fitted from 4s 6d each, extraction 1s, stopping 1s. C. EDWARDS, Dentist, 6, Bridge-st.

W. HOWES, Tailor. Best Materials, Fit, and Workmanship. Lowest charges. 88, King-st.

PORTRAITS TAKEN DAILY, at PICKERING'S, Brickfield-hill, next Rush and Rousseau's.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
Capital, £50,000.
Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.

This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—

Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.

BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bill of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.

All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.

Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.

Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

SHARES, Debentures, &c., Bought and SOLD, through H. T. DONALDSON, 143, Pitt-st. Bankers, Union B.

SHARES and DEBENTURES may be DISPOSED OF through HENRY I. WEST and CO., 326, George-street, at the undermentioned reduced rates, viz.:—On Shares half per cent. on all sums under £1000; and on Debentures to the same amount, quarter per cent. All sums above £1000, as per agreement.

N.B.—HENRY I. WEST and CO. are not members of the "Sharebrokers' Association."

£1500 TRUST Money for INVESTMENT. ROLIN and SALTER, 219, Pitt-st.

MONEY.—Several sums to Lend on freehold security. G. C. WESTGARTH, Solicitor, 134, Pitt-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED have purchasers for Bank and Debenture Stock. Chatfield and Son, 69, Pitt-street.

PEAK DOWNS — Australasian Steam
City Bank — Joint Stock Bank
SHARES for SALE.
W. T. MUSTON and CO., 173, Pitt-street.

GAS and A. J. S. BANK SHARES for SALE. City Bank and Steam Wanted. C. BATE, 165, Pitt-st.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF WATERLOO.—REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

The Municipal Council of Waterloo has appointed the house known as Mr. SCHIMEL'S property, situate in Wellington-street, near the corner of Pitt-street, Waterloo, as its place of business, from and after MONDAY, 3rd July, 1871.
T. M. SLATTERY, Council Clerk.
29th June, 1871.

TENDERS.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF N. S. WALES.

CATALOGUES.

TENDERS will be received up to 10 a.m., MONDAY, 3rd July, for the PRINTING and ISSUING of the CATALOGUE for the Metropolitan Intercolonial Exhibition of 1871.

For particulars apply to
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF H. and R. NANCARROW, OF BOURKE.—TENDERS are invited to the 12th July, for the Purchase of Stock and Book debts herein—either together or separate. Inventories may be viewed at the offices of LYELL, WHITING, and CO., Accountants and Trade Assignees, 323, George-st.

TENDERS wanted, for FENCING, and putting up wooden Buildings, as per plans; open until noon of the 30th. No. 73, Pyrmont-street, Pyrmont.

TENDERS will be received till July 5th, for certain Repairs to Nos. 84 and 86, Bathurst-street. Specification on view, on the premises; and at 56, Upper William-street North. JOHN STEWART.

TENDERS wanted for PLASTERING a HOUSE at North Shore. J. J. DAVY, Architect, 173, Pitt-st.

WANTED, TENDERS for building a wooden kitchen. R. H. Thompson, 13, Jamison-pl., Surry H.

TENDERS wanted for sawn and split Fencing. Apply Reynolds, builder, Woolloomooloo Bay.

PUBLICATIONS.

SYDNEY MAIL
AND
NEW SOUTH WALES ADVERTISER.

THE CHEAPEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN AUSTRALIA.

Thirty-two pages. Price 4d.
Its information is expressly written and compiled for the
AGRICULTURIST — SCIENTIFIC
STOCK BREEDER — HOUSEWIFE
WOOL-GROWER — TURF
SUGAR-GROWER — LADY'S FANCY WORK
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&c. &c. &c.
With Tales and Readings suitable for the Family Circle.

☞ Subscription, 20s. per annum, postage included.
Single Copies, 4d.
Publishing Office, Hunter street, Sydney.

THE SYDNEY MAIL
AND
NEW SOUTH WALES ADVERTISER
Of July 1st, will contain

A Large Picture of ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL, Sydney, accompanied by a descriptive notice of the building now in progress.
Portrait of the celebrated Bull, The SEVENTH DUKE OF YORK.
FALLEN BY THE WAY, a new Tale.
MARK BROWN'S WIFE, a Tale of the early Gold Diggings.
Sporting and Aquatics.
Agricultural and Mining Intelligence.
Sketches from Life
Political—Domestic—Editorial.
GARDEN OPERATIONS FOR JULY.
LATER EUROPEAN NEWS—Suppression of the Insurrection in Paris—The Archbishop of Paris shot—Proposed Conference of Representatives from the Australian Colonies
Supposed Murder at Parramatta
Murder at the Islands
Another Search for Leichardt
Inquiry into the Wreck of the Auckland
Mark Twain on Art-Enthusiasm.

READ BELL'S LIFE on Saturday for "Nemo's" Remarks on the Melbourne Cup.
The Discovery at Rum's Hotel.
"Chumpkins" on Loaded Dice, Pigeon Shooting, and all the latest sporting news of the day.

PUNCH! PUNCH!! PUNCH!!!

Cartoon—CATCHING AT SHADOWS.

The Governor's Speech—Municipal Fumigation—Catching at Shadows, a Fable—The Prorogation of Parliament—Paul Prywell in Sydney—Punch's Proverbs—A Mistake—Punch's Patent Condenser—A New Division of the Sexes—Behind the Scenes—The Imperance of them young Brats—Teaching the Old Idea how to Shoot—The End of the Session—Clairvoyance Extraordinary.

GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., General Steam Printers, 108, Pitt-street.
GORDON and GOTCH, George-street.

THE WEEKLY BUDGET.

MIGGLESY! O! MIGGY!! MIG!!!

THE WEEKLY BUDGET.

HILL-END AND TAMBAROORA TIMES, circulating weekly throughout the richest reefing and most rapidly increasing district in the colony. Subscription, posted, 7s per quarter in advance.

This journal gives full particulars respecting the local reefs, now attracting by their extraordinary richness, attention throughout the colonies.
LEE and SHEPPARD, Proprietors.
Sydney agents—Greville and Co., George-street.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

CHEAPEST SHOP for BOOKS and STATIONERY. F. and E. COLE, 360, George-street.

F. AND E. COLE, Booksellers and Stationers, 360, George-street, 5 doors north of Mort's-passage.

THE Cheapest Shop for Note Paper, Envelopes, and Account Books is COOKE'S, 570, George-street.

COOKE'S Cheap Stationery Shop is 570, George-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral.

CHEAP MUSIC, CHEAP MUSIC.

10,000 Pieces of Popular Music (Musical Bouquet and other series), 6 pieces for 1s.

J. J. MOORE, Stationer, BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 363, George-street, next English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.

MUSIC.—Sydney Smith's Paraphrase on themes from Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise, 2s 6d. Reading & Co.

TRANSPARENT RESIN, for violin bows, in boxes, 6d each; Rowney's best pencils, 1s doz. F. SMITH.

JUST RECEIVED, 500 Copies Life and Adventures of the celebrated Australian Bushranger, MARTIN CASH, who was contemporaneous with the notorious JACK DONOHUE. Price, 1s 6d. F. SMITH, op. Royal.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS FOR SALE, by the following manufacturers:
Collard and Collard — John Broadwood and Son
Duff and Hodgson — W. Townsend and Son
Nutting and Addison — John Bradley
Wolf and Figg — W. Hall and Son
will be sold a bargain, inspection invited, at the Stores of
JOHN BLACK and CO.,
54, Pitt-street.

PIANOS for HIRE or for SALE by instalments at W. H. PALING'S, 335, George-street.

ALEXANDRE'S HARMONIUMS, at W. H. PALING'S, 335, George-street.

TWO good second-hand PIANOS and HARMONIUMS for SALE, cheap. 194, Castlereagh-street.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS ETC.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

SENIOR'S Celebrated Black Currant BALSAM, for all kinds of coughs, is to be procured wholesale only, of Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MRS. BLOOR'S Food for Infants and Invalids. See Medical Certificates. Shilling tins. All chemists.

INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.—The PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN immediately relieves the most distressing coughs; it operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, causing a free and healthy expectoration. A single dose will stop the most violent fit of coughing, and in many cases one bottle will effect a cure. Sold by all chemists, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d bottle, and prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., Chemists, 532 and 534, George-street, Sydney.

SOMETHING NEW AT LAST.

THE HOUSEHOLD REMEDY OINTMENT is a new discovery, and was never known to be over fifteen minutes in removing all pain from any burn or scald. The following are recent testimonials:—Messrs. Cunninghame and Co., printers, Pitt-street, certify to a trial of the ointment on a youth in their employ, who was last week scalded with steam and water; in ten minutes after the application all pain had ceased, and the sore healed in days. Mr. Kavanagh, 20, Market-street, has used the ointment with equal success to a severe burn, and one of scalding. Mr. Gaydon, saddler, William-street, has applied the ointment to burns, chafes, and also to sores on horses, and to the scabbed heads of fowls; and never saw such rapid cures before. Mr. Warden, Post-office, Glebe, has used the ointment to a burn; the pain disappeared in a few minutes, and also cured a case of erysipelas of a month's duration by one dressing. It also cures inflamed eyes, and all external inflammations, sores, chafes, bruises, wounds, chilblains, sore lips, chapped hands, &c., with marvellous rapidity. It is also equally serviceable in all kinds of sores on animals. Testimonials of cures are daily received, and all express the same great truth—"That they never saw, heard, or read of such rapid cures before—NOT EVEN IN AMERICA."

Sold by the discoverer and patentee, W. MOORE, 131, Elizabeth-street, Sydney; wholesale by Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Sydney; and by Messrs. DAVIES, ALEXANDER, and CO., Goulburn.

Retail by the principal chemists, and may be obtained through all chemists and storekeepers.

Sold in pots, 1s and 2s 6d each.
Ask for MOORE'S HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.
Each pot is bound by a red label of directions.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS for children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
of this medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Australasia in packets.

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LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday, 29th June.
Sittings in Banco.
Before Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J., Mr. Justice Hargrave, and Mr. Justice Faucett.

INSOLVENCY APPEAL.
RE GORDON—MOTION TO RESCIND ORDER OF COURT.

This was an application on notice for the rescission of an order of the Court admitting Mr. Lewis Gordon to be heard in appeal against the compulsory sequestration of his estate by the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates. The appellant had omitted to pay in due time the deposit of £30 directed by his Honor the Chief Commissioner; but on an affidavit, setting out certain special circumstances, the Court had allowed the appeal to be proceeded with, provided that the deposit was made within a given period named by their Honors. This had been done. The ground of the present application was that the payment of the deposit was an absolute condition precedent to the prosecution of the appeal, and that the Court had, therefore, no power to make the order now sought to be rescinded.

Mr. Davis and Mr. Pilcher appeared in support of the application; the Attorney-General and Mr. Henry Stephen showed cause against it.

Mr. Stephen took a preliminary objection to the entertaining of this motion because the ground upon which the order was sought to be rescinded had not been stated in the notice.

Their Honors, after hearing argument, held that this preliminary objection was fatal, and dismissed the application; but reserved the question of costs until after the appeal itself should have been heard.

RE GORDON.—APPEAL.

The appeal was now proceeded with.

The Attorney-General and Mr. Henry Stephen appeared in support of the appeal, and Mr. Davis and Mr. Pilcher in support of the sequestration.

A preliminary objection was taken, raising substantially the same question as had been involved in the last application—that the condition precedent as to payment of deposit not having been complied with, the appeal was wholly at an end, and the Court had no power to revive it by giving an extended time for payment of such deposit.

Their Honors, however, overruled this objection, holding that they had power to grant such extension.

The order for compulsory sequestration had been made under the provisions of section 5 of the Insolvent Act, upon the ground of his having absented himself from his usual place of abode, &c., with intent to defeat or delay his creditors. There could be no doubt that Mr. Gordon (who was by profession a surveyor, but was in receipt of a pension from the Government) had changed his residence rather abruptly, and that divers persons who were desirous to find him, had been unable to do so. It was contended, however, that there had been an absence of any intention to defeat or delay his creditors; and that it was absolutely necessary for the purposes of the sequestration that there should have been such an intent. There had been a considerable deal of evidence before the Chief Commissioner. It would seem that Gordon had resided in Cooper-street for some time; but that a few months ago he had taken a portion of premises known as Belgrave Cottage, in Albion-street, Surry Hills, to which place he had had his effects removed in a van. He had resided there up to the time of the provisional sequestration of his estate with the exception of a short period, during which he had paid a visit to Wollongong; but, as he swore positively, he had never changed his name, or attempted to deny himself to anybody who called, and any person who wanted him could have found him. There was the testimony of several witnesses in support of these allegations; but it was contended that they were all persons who had no interest in seeing Mr. Gordon, and who necessarily encountered him when calling at the premises upon trivial domestic occasions — being such people as the landlady, the lodger who occupied part of the house, the little girl who brought Mr. Gordon his meals, the neighbours, &c. Stress was laid upon the fact that the evidence of the insolvent's principal creditors went to prove that they had utterly failed in all their endeavours to discover his whereabouts. It was urged that, under the 13th section of the Statute, the Chief Commissioner had acted in pursuance of the discretionary power vested in him, and that unless it were proved that his decision had been manifestly wrong it ought not to be disturbed. Also that Gordon had changed his place of abode in a covert and furtive manner after having given a promissory-note for a large amount, payable at a bank at which he had no account, and that there had been an evident intention to avoid those who had claims upon him. Upon the other hand, it was contended that in the absence of any positive proof that Gordon had designed to conceal himself from his creditors, the Chief Commissioner's decision had been wrong, and that the evidence had not pointed out with sufficient certainty any act of insolvency.

Their Honors, after having heard counsel in support of the sequestration, intimated that they were all of opinion that, upon the evidence as then given, the sequestration could not be sustained, though the Chief Commissioner might have properly exercised his discretion in making the rule absolute. As, however, there was a difference as to the question of costs they decided to hear counsel for the appeal upon that point.

Mr. M. H. Stephen accordingly addressed the Court.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Faucett were of opinion that the sequestration must be superseded, and that neither party should be charged with the costs of sequestration or of appeal. The motion to rescind the order extending time for payment of the deposit, however, would be dismissed with costs.

INSOLVENCY COURT.
Thursday.
Before the Chief Commissioner.

Plans of distribution were confirmed in the estates of Maria Moss, William Cooper, Edward Coulter, and Robert Kelly.

In the estate of George Forrester, an adjourned second meeting. One debt was proved.

The consideration of creditors' directions in the estates of Edward Gray and Charles H. Manton stands over until the 13th July.

SCHEDULE FILED.

John W. W. Campbell, West Maitland, butcher. Liabilities, £715 14s. Assets, £145 10s.

SURRENDERS.

Timothy Stephenson, of Clarence-street, Sydney, warehouseman's assistant, out of employment. Liabilities, £107 9s. 2d. Assets, £6. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

James Fletcher, of Buckland-street, Waterloo, bootmaker. Liabilities, £55 16s. 1d. Assets, £7. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Samuel Seley, of Wallsend, engine driver. Liabilities, £191 10s., of which £25 is secured. Assets, £20 10s. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Everitt Summons, of Rydal, late of Diamond Swamp, near Bathurst, innkeeper. Liabilities, £339 1s. Assets, £43. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, 29th June, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: George Forrester, adjourned second from the 23rd instant.

Friday, 30th June, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: James Shann, first or only meeting; William Nunn, first or only meeting; John Robert Fox, first or on y meeting; James Sherwood, first or only meeting; Christopher M'Kinley, first or only meeting; George Carter, adjourned single from the second instant; Michael Hanley and Francis Hanley, second meeting; Henry Clay Burnell, second meeting.

Friday, 30th June, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: James Goldrick, first or only meeting, at Bathurst.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, 4th July, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: William Johnstone, adjourned from the 9th ultimo; John Dunstan Gow Cadden, William Beeson, George Black, James Breckenridge; Samuel Elliott, adjourned from the 27th ultimo; William Cooper, adjourned from the 27th ultimo.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.
Thursday.

Before the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Thompson, Penfold, Birrell, and Levy.

Ten persons were fined for drunkenness.

John Byrnes was brought before the Bench charged with being an idle and disorderly person, having neither lawful visible means of support nor fixed abode. Constable M'Aleer deposed that yesterday afternoon he saw Byrnes at Petersham, and apprehended him, knowing that he has no lawful visible means of support, or fixed place of abode; has known him five or six years as a bad character, and he has been five or six times convicted. By prisoner: Has seen him several times this month on Parramatta Road; prisoner was convicted of stealing about four years ago. Prisoner said in reply to the charge, that he has not been convicted of any offence for several years, and since that conviction has been working in the country—that he has lately been in the employ of Mr. Johnstone, of St. George's Hall, from whom he brought a note to Mr. Johnstone, of Annandale, which note he had just delivered, and was sitting by the roadside to rest himself—he was doing nothing more—when the constable took him into custody. Constable Toomey was called by M'Aleer into the witness box. He deposed that he has known prisoner for some years, that he has been convicted at this Court, and that he has no lawful visible means of support. By prisoner: Did go to Mr. Uhr, for whom prisoner was working, and told him that prisoner was just out of gaol, and advised him to discharge the prisoner from his service. "Do you hear that, your Worship?" said prisoner. "How is a man to get a living if he is to be hunted about by the police in this way?" Constable Higgins deposed that prisoner has not been working for Mr. Johnstone, of George's Hall, for the last twelve months, for on Sunday last the prisoner told him that he had just come down from Campbelltown. Prisoner was remanded until to-morrow, that the constable may ascertain whether or not prisoner did deliver a letter to Mr. Johnstone, of Annandale.

Three other prisoners were remanded.

On the summons paper were forty-eight cases, of which one was dismissed, and fifteen were not prosecuted. Twenty-seven persons were fined in sums varying from 2s. 6d. to 10s., on the prosecution of the Inspector of Nuisances, for placing show-goods upon or over the footway; and four persons were fined—some 5s. and others 10s.—on the prosecution of the Inspector of hackney carriages, for breaches of the Municipal by-laws. In Hancock v. Gilroy, a suit for wages, complainant obtained an order.

WATER POLICE COURT.
Thursday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, and Messrs. Raphael, Lester, Smithers, Donaldson, Curran, and James Tait.

Four persons were punished for drunkenness.

Alfred Dempsey was charged with embezzling the sum of £1 15s., the property of John H. Hodges. Prisoner was arrested by constable O'Reilly, in Parramatta-street, yesterday afternoon. In reply to the charge he expressed his willingness to work out the amount, and also stated that prosecutor did not keep his books properly. Prosecutor, who is a milkman, carrying on business in Sussex-street, stated that prisoner had been employed by him to deliver milk, and was authorised to receive money for the same: on the 22nd June prisoner was in his service; at that time a Mrs. Jennings owed £1 15s., which prisoner failed to account for; he subsequently bolted from his service. Miss Jennings proved that the money had been paid by her to prisoner on behalf of prosecutor, and that a receipt had been given by prisoner. After receiving the usual caution the accused stated that the money was paid to him on Wednesday night, that he paid the money to prosecutor, asking him at the time if he did not intend to put it down. Prosecutor replied that he did not intend to do so as Mrs. Jennings was a good mark and always paid her money. Committed for trial at next Quarter Sessions. Mr. Robinson appeared for the defence.

Edward Smith, was charged with stealing a pilot cloth coat, the property of Matthew Clarke, of Brougham-street. Prisoner was arrested by sergeant Sutton, between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning in a hay-loft at Potts's Point. He admitted that he had stolen the coat, which he pawned at a pawnbroker's shop in Sydney. The property was identified by prosecutor as his property. Prisoner was in his service some months since. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

William Turly, charged with having a silver watch and steel chain in his possession reasonably suspected to have been stolen, and for which he did not satisfactorily account, was remanded until Thursday next.

Ellen M'Iver was charged with stealing one alpaca shirt, one black scarf, one silk belt, and a purse valued at £2 5s., the property of Patrick Toohey. Prisoner was arrested by senior-constable Brennan in Duke-street, between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She said she did not know Mrs. Toohey of Liverpool-street, and that her name was Ellen M'Iver. He charged her with the offence. Prisoner at the time was wearing the shawl produced, and at the station witness asked her to show him what she had in her pocket. She took out the purse produced and some papers. On the way to the station, prisoner took up a corner of the shawl produced to wipe her mouth, took it into her mouth and tore it. The articles were identified by Mary Toohey as the property of her father. On that night week prisoner slept at the house, having asked for a night's lodging. She slept in the room in which the property was placed. Four other charges against the prisoner were heard, the evidence in each case being somewhat similar. Prisoner appears to have obtained a night's lodging at various places, and appropriated any articles which could be taken. Upon the five charges, she was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

IMPEDING THE NAVIGATION OF A VESSEL.

Charles Wang, John Fitzgerald, Edward Dixson, Henry Ross, Francis W. Stokes, and Joseph Knudson were charged with combining to impede the navigation of the ship Himalaya, on the voyage from London to Sydney.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty.

Senior-constable Haggarty on oath deposed: I arrested prisoners yesterday, charged by warrant with having combined to impede the progress of the voyage of the Himalaya, from London to Sydney.

David Dyabell deposed: I am chief officer on board the ship Himalaya, now in this port from London; we left the river Thames on the 10th of March last, and arrived on Sunday last, the 25th June; I produce the articles of the ship Himalaya; at half-past 4 o'clock on the morning of the 19th April last Fitzgerald was on watch at look-out, and neglected to report a vessel which came so close to us that I had to put the helm hard down to clear her; I went forward and instead of finding Fitzgerald on the look-out, he was sitting in the forecastle with his head on his hand; I went forward and asked him if that was the way he kept the look-out, and he said "Yes;" I told him it was a very improper way, and that he should have reported the vessel; he replied that there was no fear of his not seeing her; he saw the vessel, but did not report it to me; if I had not seen the vessel we should have come into collision with her; this conduct retarded the progress of the ship so far as luffing her up on the wind; after that occurrence prisoner Fitzgerald was directed to splice two ropes, and took an hour and a half at them, and did not finish them; I told him he was a long time, and he replied that he was not; I told him to make haste, as I wanted to set the sails; he dropped the ropes, and told me I could splice myself; I spliced the ropes, set the sails, and then called him aft to pass two rovings through the mizen-royal; he refused to do it, and I did it myself; when I came down he was talking to the captain in a very insubordinate manner; after that the captain ordered Fitzgerald to hawl the clew of the spanker aft; he replied in an indecent manner, and neglected to obey the order; the captain called me to the weather side of the poop, and spoke to Fitzgerald about his insolence; prisoner then accused the captain of being drunk from the time of leaving London; prisoner Dixson was continually insolent and indolent; on one occasion he was ordered to splice a rope which he should have done in half-an-hour; he took an hour and a-half at it; Dixson was making a noise on one occasion, and I asked him what was the matter; he replied "You s—n of a —— we can't get a minute to ourselves," and raised the marling spike he had in his hand over my head in a threatening manner; I caught him by the collar and drew my revolver; all the crew came aft to the captain, and left their work, and by so doing impeded the navigation of the ship; Dixson has hissed in my ears a number of times that if it were not for the law he would assault me; he incited the others to neglect their duties; I have not ill-treated any of the crew excepting Wang, and I ill-treated him in self-defence; the captain said to Dixson and Knudson "go forward; I will discharge you as soon as we get to Sydney;" Wang was at the wheel upon one occasion; my watch had been relieved, and I was taking off my clothes in the bunk when the captain came to me and ordered me to go on deck as the ship had shipped a heavy sea; I went to the compass and looked at it; I saw that the vessel was two points off her course; her course was due N.E., and her course was then N.N.E.; I told him he was not steering, and prisoner Wang said he was; I told him to let go the wheel and I would show him how to steer; he said he would not, and I then took hold of him by the collar; he struck me in the face, and afterwards gave a whoop which brought some of the crew aft; the whole of the crew were aft but not on the poop; they were ordered off the poop and refused; this was impeding the navigation of the ship, as the second mate and myself had duties to perform on board the ship, and could not get off the poop in consequence of the disturbance; there was a very high sea at the time, which was sweeping over the ship and carrying away everything; we were under double reefed topsails; we were compelled to go out of our course in consequence of the indolence of the men; I have heard Dixson say when I had given orders "What do you say boys if we stash it now," by which I understood him to mean, knock off. After Dixson was confined, a number of the hands were sick, and he was called up and asked to work; he agreed to do so, but the first time he was at work he neglected his duty, and caused others of the crew to neglect their business; when I wanted the men I had to go to the forecastle for them. They were not at their work when they were wanted, and the vessel was consequently impeded; I consider that we lost twenty-five days on the passage in consequence of the indolence of the men; Ross, on one occasion when I delivered a message to him that he was not to strike the boys, said he would strike them; he also acted in such a manner as to impede the navigation of the ship; the prisoners were frequently down in the forecastle when they should have been at work; the passage was one of the most tempestuous I ever experienced, and I have been at sea since 1845; their conduct has been most insolent and indolent ever since we left London.

At this stage the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

There were seven cases on the summons sheet. Ralph Mosely, charged by Mary Wright with breach of the peace, was ordered to find sureties to keep the peace. Thomas Purcell, charged with a similar offence, was fined in a nominal penalty of 1s. In the remaining cases a postponement was granted or the parties did not appear.

A Princely Scandal in Berlin.—The Berlin *Volkszeitung* publishes a piece of intelligence which is making the round of all the papers and creates no small sensation. The affair relates to the unusually heartless proceedings of a member of the high aristocracy in Prussia against his legitimate consort, whose plebeian origin constitutes her only offence. The Princess Frederick Wittgenstein, the wife of a captain in the Second dragoon guards, arrived at Berlin a few days since and took possession of her lodgings. The Princess had scarcely domiciled herself in the said apartments when the following unheard of occurrences took place:—The valet of her husband, accompanied by a policeman, made his appearance and requested the Princess to leave the dwelling. The latter having produced her marriage certificate, the policeman retired. Thereupon the Princess received another visit—namely, from a so-called *homme d'affaires*, who stated that he was the Prince's "business friend." This individual, accompanied by several porters and other ruffians, paid for the purpose, forced his way into the apartments and violently ejected the Princess, together with her two young children, aged two and three years respectively, and in so doing physically illtreated them. The lady proceeded at once to her parents, who also reside at Berlin, and have for some time past been obliged to care for the sustenance of their unhappy daughter and her two children. It appears the lady was married in due form to Prince Frederick Wittgenstein, at Oldenburg, in Hungary, on the 16th June, 1868, on which occasion the Prince made a formal declaration that no legal impediment of any kind against the marriage existed on his part. The Princess is in possession of all the documents in proof of her legitimate rights as a wife. The affair is calculated to attract general attention, independent of the personages whose names are at stake, as, if there be no flaw in the legal execution of the marriage (which appears not to be the case), it would furnish an additional proof that in some of the aristocratic circles in Prussia there still exists a disposition arrogantly to claim an exemption from certain laws and views obligatory on the citizen classes by "nobly ignoring them." Doubtless the affair will be sifted to the bottom.

In the obituary of *Barrow's Worcester Journal* last week was recorded the death, on the 25th ultimo, of John Jenkins, of Coddington, near Ledbury, Herefordshire, at the extraordinary age of 107 years. The deceased lived with his daughter, who is now about eighty-five years of age, in a small mud-hut near Coddington-cross, and was formerly a farm labourer of very industrious habits.

REVIEW.

(From the City Press.)

ISAMBARD KINGDOM BRUNEL.*

The life of Mr. Brunel, in a thick crown 8vo. volume, by his son—a due and well-paid tribute of affection—naturally awakens our interest; and as the man himself lived and moved among us so recently, we turn to the well-considered pages, and expect to find abundant evidence that Brunel, the father, was no common man. Of our impressions during the inquiry we proceed to give an outline description, faint and imperfect, of necessity, but consisting of facts and truths, so far as they can be brought into a small compass. The portrait frontispiece gives the idea of a thoughtful mind; the forehead is capacious, and one is sure that those inquisitive eyes do not merely see but perceive; otherwise there is not much of dignity or command in the countenance. He works and thinks, but there are no elements of fascination about the face. The elder Stephenson, though much less educated, was a far more remarkable-looking man.

We avail ourselves of some particulars relative to his early life. He was born April 9, 1806, at Portsmouth. His father, Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, was a native of Normandy, and was at first intended for the priesthood, but objecting to that mode of life he was allowed to enter the French navy, and served in the West Indies for six years, from 1786 to 1792. On his return his Royalist sympathies made France unsafe, and he managed to escape to America. Landing in New York in 1793, he obtained employment as a civil engineer to the State of New York, when he designed several public works. He came to England in his thirtieth year, and married Miss Sophia Kingdom. His first works here were for the Government at Portsmouth—machinery for making blocks. After this he removed to Chelsea. Mr. Brunel's first recollections were of that suburb; and in 1814, when he was eight years old, he commenced his school life, though his father had taught him Euclid, and he had evinced great talent for drawing. From a letter from Dr. Morrell's school at Brighton, we take the following:—"I have past Sallust, but did not read all, for Dr. Morrell put me in another class. I am now reading Terence and Horace. I like Horace very much, but not so much as Virgil. I have made half-a-dozen boats lately, and have worn my hands to pieces. I have taken a plan of Hove. Ask papa to lend me his long measure. It's a long eighty-foot tape; he will know what I mean. I intend to take a view of all (about five) the principal houses in that great town." One evening he predicted the fall, before the next morning, of some houses which were building opposite the school, and laid a bet on the subject. He saw the work was badly done, and that the storm then setting in would blow down the walls. In the morning the buildings were blown down as he had predicted. From November, 1820, to August, 1822, he studied at the College Henri Quatre at Paris, where he went chiefly to learn French. During his holidays he examined most of the great engineering works in the city. All his father's designs were carefully inspected by him, among others, the machinery for making shoes. From 1823 he was constantly employed in Sir Isambard's office.

In that year the elder Brunel began to be occupied on the Thames Tunnel. A tunnel under the Thames had been long dreamed about, and in this year a plan for the purpose was fully prepared. Sir Isambard explained his plans at a meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers. A company was formed, and 1381 shares subscribed for in one day. Borings were made, and gravel found above the clay. A more substantial bed must be found, and the result of more than thirty borings proved that below the gravel was a stratum of strong blue clay, deep enough to ensure safety. The works might be completed in three years. March 2nd, 1825, the ceremony of laying the first stone of the shaft was performed. The mode of forming the shaft was curious. The brickwork intended to form the lining of the shaft was built on the surface, and the earth being excavated from within and beneath the structure, it sank gradually down to its final position. The brickwork was amazingly solid. The shaft completed, the main work began. A history of the work is given at considerable length, and no doubt the undertaking was carried on with marvellous industry. It led to what was believed to be a great triumph of engineering skill. The water broke in repeatedly. Here is a passage from Mr. Gravatt's own journal:—"The men made some report to me. I leaped over the fence, and rushed down the visitors' stairs. Men came up with a lady, who seemed fainting. Met Flyn, who said, 'It was all over.' I went on calling him 'A coward.' Mr. Beamish said, 'It's no use resisting.' The water came in magnificently under the stairs. We still saw the light in the west arch. Then came another tremendous burst; all the lights went out at once. Brunel was gazing at the men on the staircase, saying, 'Carry on, carry on.' There was a man in the water, and Brunel was coming down with a rope to aid him. The rope secured round the man's body, Brunel called out, 'Haul up.' One workman was fairly washed out of his box like a lump of clay. Next day, Sunday, the Rotherhite curate adverted to the accident, saying 'that it was but a just judgment upon the presumption of mortal man,' &c. (The poor man!) Sir Isambard fought bravely against this and numerous difficulties. The work was ultimately finished, though not without Government aid. It was considered a new wonder of the world, but it could not be utilised. Pence from foot passengers did not yield a large income. There were no approaches; therefore no useful traffic could be opened. When we went through, on a hot summer day, five or six years since, it resembled a vast underground cellar, damp and unhealthy. There might have been a dozen visitors. The East London Railway now runs through the tunnel.

The Clifton Suspension Bridge is a really grand work. It originated in a bequest made in 1753 by Alderman William Vich, of £1000, to be placed in the hands of the Society of Merchant Venturers of Bristol. It was to accumulate at compound interest, until it reached £10,000, when it was spent in the erection of a stone bridge over the river Avon. The bequest was paid, and the interest accumulated. In 1829, the whole money was nearly £6000. An estimate for a bridge was procured, to cost £90,000. This plan was abandoned. Another was advertised for. Mr. Brunel put in one for a suspension bridge. He drew four plans on the following principles:—"To make use of all that had been found good in similar works, and to avail himself of the experience gained in them, and to combine them with all the precautions which time and experience had pointed out." Finally he came into competition with four other engineers, and Mr. Telford, the greatest bridge builder of his day. Telford insisted that Brunel's bridge would be blown down the first high wind, and he was allowed to withdraw his plans. That gentleman "smoked away his anger." Telford's plan was ultimately rejected. A second competition was appointed. Brunel and Telford drew new plans. There were thirteen designs. Mr. Telford failed because his scheme was too expensive. Mr. Brunel came second. Mr. Gilbert, the referee, who was president of the Royal Society, praised his plan but rejected it; then after an interview with some engineers, he declared that as it had every essential particular of strength, he should judge it preferable to any of the others. Thereupon Mr. Brunel was accepted by the trustees as their engineer. The work was commenced in 1836. He adopted the Egyptian style of architecture. In 1843 the whole subscription of £45,000 was exhausted, no more money could be obtained, and in July, 1853, the works (unfinished) were closed in and abandoned. Thus unhappily ended Brunel's share in the bridge, for it was not completed until 1864, a year after his death. How painful to a man of high talent to be thus baffled in a great work which he probably thought would be the chief triumph of his laborious life.

At the age of 27-30 he was engaged on the Great Western Railway. Railways were rapidly constructing in all parts of England at that period. Various meetings were held for a Great Western line. Brunel attended and urged his scheme. The lowest estimate was likely to be chosen, when he said to the committee, "You are holding out a premium to the man who will make you the most flattering promises. It is quite obvious that the man who has least reputation at stake, or, who has most to gain by temporary success, and least to lose by the consequences of disappointment, must be the winner in such a race." He was appointed engineer March 7, 1833. He attended a public meeting July 30, and says of it in his dairy, "Got through it very tolerably, which I consider great things. I hate public meetings. It's playing with a tiger; and all you can hope is that you may not get scratched—or worse." He organised a staff. His own duty severely taxed his great powers of work. He spent several weeks travelling from place to place by night, and riding about the country by day, and endeavouring, often without success, to conciliate the landowners. "Between ourselves," he wrote to Mr. Hammond, his assistant, "it is harder work than I like. I am rarely much under twenty hours a day at it!" A bill for the railway went through Parliament. George Stephenson declared in a Parliamentary Committee "that Brunel's line was the best he knew of. I can imagine no better line, but I do not know of one so good!" The legal expenses of the Great Western Railway Company were enormous. On one occasion the case in support of the bill occupied eighteen days. Finally it passed, August 27, 1835.

Mr. St. George Burke speaks thus, in a letter to the author, relative to his father:—"Seldom a day passed without our meeting for business or pleasure, both of which his buoyant spirits enabled him to combine in a manner seldom equalled. I believe that a more joyous nature combined with the highest intellectual faculties was never created. In 1833 your father and I lived opposite to each other in Parliament-street. To facilitate intercourse it occurred to him to carry a string from his chambers to mine, to be there connected with a bell to call me to his window, or more frequently to wake me up in the morning, I think at that time he seldom went to bed, though I never saw him tired or out of spirits. He was a smoker, and napped in an arm-chair, with a cigar in his mouth. If we were to start for the country, at 5 or 6 o'clock, it was his practice to rouse me about 3, by means of the bell." "He was always full of gaiety." "He was very popular at public meetings—generally received with loud cheers." His engagements, while under thirty, were equally numerous and important, but none of them were of greater consequence than the Great Western. Mr. Brunel's rails were laid on the broad gauge principle. Most rails are put down on the narrow gauge, viz., 4 feet 8½ inches, whereas the broad gauge was 7 feet. About the safety and comfort of the wider space there can be little doubt, yet economical considerations have prevailed in favour of the narrow gauge. Mr. Brunel preferred a high rate of speed for passenger traffic, and great tractive power for goods. June 30, 1841.—The line was opened from London to Bristol. A mixed gauge was adopted in some cases. For many years the Great Western took the highest rank among transit companies. Its shares were always at a high premium, and the management of the line was praised on all sides. Now there is a strange contrast. Scarcely any dividend can be paid.

In 1840-48, Mr. Brunel reported his belief in the atmospheric system, which was partially put in practice, but with a very unfavourable result. He was blamed for the part he took, but when the failure was known, he refused any remuneration for his services. What he did towards the improvement of railway bridges, viaducts, &c., would have brought him into high favour with railway managers, for they were substantial, elegant, and convenient. Another remarkable chapter in Brunel's career was the part he took in promoting steam navigation, particularly as exemplified in the Great Western steamship, which, under a new name, still remains to excite our wonder. In 1835, at Radley's Hotel, a person in the meeting spoke of the enormous length (as it was then thought) of a rail from London to Bristol, when Brunel exclaimed "Why not make it longer, and have a steamboat to go from Bristol to New York, and call it the Great Western?" A company was soon formed in Bristol, called the Great Western Steamship Company. Dr. Lardner and Brunel rather differed as to the principles of construction, but the controversy has grown stale. The steamship, when finished, was launched on the Thames, and excited much surprise in consequence of its vast proportions. While superintending this vessel, Mr. Brunel had a very narrow escape from death. An alarming fire broke out: the felt which sheathed the boilers had been carried too high, and the red lead grew hot, oil gas was generated, and it broke into flames. The ship was run ashore on a mud bank, and efforts were made to choke out the fire. Captain Claxton went down to the engine rooms, and as he went something heavy fell upon him. Stooping down, he found the body of a man, insensible, with his head under water. Mr. Brunel had fallen upon him, and his life had thus been saved. Brunel was going down by a ladder to aid his friend; he put his foot on a burnt rung; he fell 18 feet, striking an iron bar. Had he not fallen in that manner, he must have struck the floor, and been killed instantaneously. The Great Western steamer made a successful voyage to America, and a second vessel, called the Great Britain, was built. There was considerable difficulty in launching the Great Britain, owing to its enormous size.

Other monster ships were floated, but the one that capped them all was the Great Eastern. Brunel's labours in promoting this plan were amazing, and he once said to a director of the company, "Could I have foreseen the work I have had to go through I would never have entered upon it, but I never shrink when I have once began, and do it we will." When the steamer was finished, like Robinson Crusoe's boat, it was found impossible to move it. The launch was a matter of terrible difficulty. November 3, 1857, was the date. Every necessary preparation was made, and the mighty ship was let go and began to move; one of the brake handles was broken, and all progress ceased. Five men were injured, one died, and Mr. Brunel said at the inquest, "I may blame myself, for I did not anticipate that the handles would have revolved so rapidly." At a second attempt to launch, the men became alarmed, and fled, to escape destruction (as they thought). Other difficulties occurred, and the launch was postponed until December 2nd, the full moon spring-tide. The attempt was made on a Sunday, and succeeded partially. The ship advanced slowly on the intermediate days, but on the 30th of January, after innumerable harassing difficulties, the launch was safely accomplished, and the Great Eastern was afloat. During this long and most trying ordeal, Mr. Brunel had shown wonderful coolness, courage, and readiness of mind in suggesting and carrying out new plans; nor should we forget that when it began to be doubtful whether the monster ship could be launched at all, Robert Stephenson bravely joined his noble competitor, and nobly afforded him every possible assistance. We well remember those stirring days from November to January. All the world of England anxiously watched the "launch;" not merely the sage and scientific, but also the young and fair. It was a new source of excitement for the great City. We feel it right to give the following letter:—"February 1, 1858. My dear Brunel,—I slept last night like a top after I received your message. I got desperately anxious all day, but my doctor would not let me venture as far as Millwall. I do, my good friend, most sincerely congratulate you on the arrival of the conclusion of your anxiety. Yours sincerely, Robert Stephenson."

Mr. Brunel was now in large practice, and to scientific or professional readers the details in his life, on his dock and pier work, will be deeply interesting. Truly, he has left his mark, freely and usefully, in every part of the kingdom, and justly deserves to rank with our most talented engineers. He took an active part in the Great Exhibition of 1851. He was a member of the committee of the section of machinery, and was opposed to giving prizes in that department. "I think (says he) money prizes quite a mistake, and medals nearly as bad. I hope you hold the same views; but I send you mine." Mr. Brunel took an active part in the erection of the Crystal Palace. He was never an idle man, but early in life he had a keen relish for amusement. In a letter from Mr. Hawes, we read—"His power to do without sleep for long intervals was remarkable. He was able to maintain a calm even temper. No one, I believe, ever saw him out of temper, or heard him speak an ill-natured word. He used to say spite and ill-nature were the most expensive luxuries in life. He had numerous attached friends. He was joyous and openhearted. His appreciation of character was exact, and he had the deepest dislike to anything approaching to vulgarity. He evinced in all his work genius, intense energy, and indefatigable industry. A high moral tone pervaded all his actions. In 1839 he married the eldest daughter of William Horsley, a granddaughter of Dr. Callcott. He had by her two sons and a daughter, all of whom survive him. He served as a special constable in 1830."

His office was at 17, Duke-street. His own room was decorated in the Elizabethan style. He wished the walls to be covered with scenes from Shakspeare. He had ten such paintings, and among them was Sir Edwin Landseer's "Titania." April 3, 1843, he was amusing some children with conjuring tricks, and while seeming to pass a half-sovereign from his ear to his mouth the coin slipped down his throat. A troublesome cough followed, and Sir B. Brodie was called in April 27. Tracheotomy was performed (he had previously been placed heels uppermost, to favour the efforts at expulsion). The surgeons were still baffled. May 3rd, it was agreed that inversion should be again tried as soon as possible. The incision into the windpipe was kept open. Saturday, 13th, the attempt was made once more. After two or three coughs he felt the coin change its position, and in a few minutes it dropped from his mouth to the floor. The accident excited intense public interest, and when the news spread that "it was out," no other words were needed. Mr. Brunel displayed infinite self-possession during the anxious day previous to the expulsion of his strange enemy.

The next ten years were the most fortunate of his life, and he retained robust health. He purchased an estate in Devonshire, and spoke of "drawing in and making room for others." In June, 1857, he received, in company with Robert Stephenson, at Oxford, the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law. 1858, he made a tour in the East and on the Continent on account of ill-health, caused by his exertions on behalf of the Great Eastern. Though his disease had now attained a fatal character, he still performed all his various duties, and took a house at Sydenham, to be near the monster ship. On the morning of September 5th he was on board. Towards mid-day he was attacked with paralysis. He died on the 15th, and the funeral was on the 20th at Kensal-green Cemetery.

We have thus ventured to give some outlines of the personal life and character of Isambard Kingdom Brunel, touching only incidentally on his professional achievements. Those who would do him justice as an engineer should go carefully over his son's elaborate tribute to his father's memory. The work and character of a man like Brunel are of no small importance to a nation like England. Commerce is her life-blood, and who are the chief executants of commerce but the illustrious engineers that from time to time have improved its machinery and given better instruments to the hands of labour?

* The Life of Isambard Kingdom Brunel, civil engineer. By Isambard Brunel, of Lincoln's-inn, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Ely. (Longmans, Green, and Co.: 1871.)

A Chicago paper says that an order has been sent from England to the agent of one of the largest manufacturers in America for 50,000 needles to be sent to Birmingham. For something more than a year past the same concern has been shipping fish-hooks to England in considerable quantities. The reason for this order, says the paper in question, is that we are making good needles cheaper than they can be made in the old world, on account of improved machinery.

According to the Brussels correspondent of the *Daily News*, Sidi Mokiana, an Arab chieftain at Constantine, has declared war against France. He is reported to have 40,000 troops, and to be at 3 leagues distance from Algiers. The *Peuple Français* says a despatch has been received from Versailles announcing that General Lellemand completely suppressed the rising.

AN OPIUM SMOKE IN TIGER BAY.

(From the Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.)

I had it on the very best authority, that the person who would enjoy the inexpressible treat, the oft-quoted but rarely experienced bliss, attendant on the smoking of a genuine and unadulterated pipe of opium, could be gratified only on one condition—he must make a pilgrimage for it. He must, for the time, divest himself of all genteel scruples and every shade of civilised fastidiousness, and approach the mystic shrine unconspicuous among the humblest of the throng of opium worshippers. I had no objection. The main difficulty lay in discovering the whereabouts of the shrine. "It is the only establishment of the sort," a friend informed me; "there is scarcely a sailor hailing from the East who does not, so soon as he touches at a Thames port, hasten there at once to gratify his pent-up hunger for opium. The place is patronised, besides, by many distinguished members of the nobility and aristocracy of Great Britain; and it is rumoured even that Royalty itself has condescended to visit the opium-master in his modest retreat." Hearing this, and learning that Shadwell was the region honoured by the residence of so famous a personage, I had no doubt that I should be able to find him easily enough; but my friend deemed it prudent to give me a few more explicit directions: "There are two ways of arriving at the opium-master's house," he said. "One is to make for High-street, Shadwell, and keep along till you pass a tavern, the sign of which is the Hoop and Grapes; next to it is another tavern, the Gunboat, and opposite is another, the Golden Eagle; while within range of a pea-shooter are three other taverns, the Home of Friendship, the Lord Lovat, and the Baltic—and the last-mentioned is at the corner of the very street. Or you may go another way, down Cable-street, till you arrive at a not particularly inviting-looking thoroughfare, on a corner of which is inscribed 'To Rehoboth Chapel.' From the end of this street you make out a dingy-looking little public-house, called the Coal Whippers' Arms. The opium-master's house is just handy—in a court."

Tiger Bay—or, more properly speaking, Bluegate-fields—has been so often described that it will be needless here to say more respecting it than that it is as tigerish as ever; that the dens to which, every night of the year, drunken sailors are betrayed, swarm and flourish openly and defiantly in spite of the police. I discovered that my friend, in describing the street that rejoiced in a Rehoboth Chapel and a Coal Whippers' Arms as "not particularly inviting," had done it no injustice. It is in the very heart of the Bay, and from end to end it presents an unbroken scene of vice and depravity of the most hideous sort. Almost every house is one of "ill-fame." It was not quite hot enough for the tigresses to make themselves sleek and trim, preparatory to going on their customary prowl through their familiar hunting ground; and there they sat, or lolled, or squatted at their doors, bleareyed and touzle-haired from last night's debauch. There, too, lounged, and smoked short pipes, and drank out of tavern measures—the convenient resting-place of which was the window sills—the males of the tribe, the thieves and bullies, who, quiet enough now, would be wide awake and ready to show their quality when dark came, and the tavern gas was flaring. It was somewhat discouraging to find the mystic tree of celestial solace planted in such unpromising soil; but I comforted myself with the reflection that doubtless the eastern splendour of the opium-master's abode would shine the more brilliantly for the shabby setting. I entered the little public-house, and, inquiring of the barmaid—who, all among the pots and glasses, and in fair view of several customers, was "changing her frock" as coolly as if she were in her private chamber—I was at once directed to the court where the opium-master resided. An awful little court it was, with a narrow arched entry, and pregnant with the peculiar odour of neglected gutters. The houses of the court were of the three rooms and a washhouse order; and, as directed, I applied at the third house of the left-hand row.

There was no one at home but the opium-master's wife; but, as she is English, I experienced no difficulty in making known to her my desire. She exhibited not the least amazement that one of her own countrymen should have a craving after the celestial luxury. "I 'spect it won't be long before he's back," said she; "will you call again in a little while, or will you come up?" "I will stay till he comes in, if you have no objection," said I; whereupon she shut the outer door, and toiled slowly, like a person who is very ill, up the narrow, filthy little staircase. I followed her. There were not many stairs, but she mounted them so slowly that I had ample opportunity, ere we reached the mystic chamber, of making myself acquainted with the smell of that which, if all went well, I should presently enjoy the felicity of tasting. I cannot say that the odour was appetising. The filthy little house seemed full of some subtle sickening essence lurking on the stairs and under the stairs, and ascending in invisible vapours through the many chinks and holes in the rotten woodwork. It seemed likewise to lie on the handrail in the form of a fine dust, that instantly melted to some loathsome *moisture* the moment the hand was laid on it. There was a window, either open or broken, somewhere overhead, as I could tell by the downward draught; but this was not an unmitigated advantage, for it stirred the dull leaden-looking hair on the woman's head, and the sickening odour was instantly and most unmistakably increased. I have since been endeavouring to decide to what other familiar smell or mingling of smells the odour in question might best be likened, but not yet successfully. Treacle melted with glue over an open fire, and flavoured with singeing horse-hoof in a farrier's, might be something like it; but after all the comparison is feeble. Arrived at a landing, the opium-master's wife pushed open a door. "Come in and take a cheer, sir," she said politely.

I went in, and unless I outlive memory I shall never forget the strange spectacle that was revealed. The room, at a rough guess, may have been eleven feet long and nine wide. An awfully dilapidated little den, the much-begrimed ceiling patched with rain leakage, and broken here and there, so that the laths were visible; the walls black with smoke and grease; the shattered upper panes of the foul little window, plastered with brown paper. There was a bedstead in the room—a bedstead so large that there was left but a yard or so of space between it and the fireplace—a "four-poster," amply hung about with some kind of flimsy material, the original colour of which it was impossible to guess. But the bedding was more remarkable than the bedstead; for the bed was "made the wrong way—across the length of the bedstead instead of its width, with a long bolster; and it was covered, instead of a counterpane, with a huge breadth of fine Chinese matting.

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A table and three chairs if I remember rightly, constituted the remainder of the furniture in the opium-master's smoking saloon, with a few gaudy prints on the walls, and the mantel-shelf crowded with ornaments evidently of Oriental origin. Having surveyed the furniture, I was at liberty to contemplate the opium-master's wife. I have said that she was English, but it is only by her speech that her nationality could be so readily decided. A small lean woman, with such a marvellous grafting of China about her that her cotton gown of English cut seemed to hang quite awkwardly on her sharp shoulders. Her skin was dusky yellow, and tightly drawn at the nostrils and the cheek-bones; and evidently she had, since her marriage, taken with a thoroughly Chinese view of it, that the organs of vision were fast losing their European shape, and assuming that which coincided with her adopted nature. She was very ill, poor woman. It was killing her, she said, this constant breathing of the fumes of the subtle drug her husband dealt in. She didn't mind it, she had grown use to it, but it "told on her," and lodged in her chest and gave her a cough. "You mean that it is the smoke from your customers' pipes that affects you," I remarked. "There is no smoke from the pipes, it's too precious for that," replied the woman; "nobody ought to smoke opium—nobody knows how to smoke opium—who is as wasteful as that." And she accompanied the severe observation with a shake of her head, and a glance that betokened her fathomless pity for a person in my benighted condition. "Then how do the fumes, or the smoke, or whatever it is, get into your throat, ma'am?" I inquired humbly. "It's the preparing of it chiefly," said she, "which I'd better be doing now if you have no objection."

On the contrary, I was but too grateful for the opportunity of witnessing such a mystery, I was presently amazed, too, as well as thankful; for, dropping on her hands and knees she crawled a little way under the bedstead, and again emerged with a saucepan—a common iron saucepan, capable of holding perhaps two quarts. This was a painful stab at my reverence for opium. Had I seen a vessel of ancient porcelain, or even a brazen pipkin, it would not have been so shocking; but a vulgar, smutty pot such as potatoes are boiled in! I began to have doubts lest, after all, I had come to the wrong shop; but a searching question soon drew out clear evidence that I had been preceded in my visit by the illustrious travellers of whom I had heard. The woman placed the saucepan with the water in it on the fire, and then proceeded to fixon the mouth of it a sort of little sieve, the finewoven meshes of which hung into the water. Then she shredded some cake opium, as sailors shred Cavendish for smoking, placed it on the sieve, and put on the brew to simmer. I made no remark, for fear lest a further exposure of my ignorance might turn pity to downright contempt; but a light dawned on me. This was the secret of my failures with the opium pipe! I had procured the very best sort from the druggists, and filled with it the most reckly-drawing of meerschaums, but nausea had been the only result. I had been guilty of the gross barbarism of taking my opium raw! It should be cooked—stewed in the manner that I have described; then the essence filters through the sieve, and falls to the bottom of the pot in the form of thinnish treacle, while what remains in the sieve is of no more account than common tea-leaves. The brew required some care, however; and, as I contemplated the poor woman with her head over the pot stirring and kneading, I could understand how it happened that so much of the noxious fume got into her hair as well as her chest.

After awhile the sound of ascending footsteps was heard on the stairs, and next moment the door was opened. "Here he is! I thought that he wouldn't be long," said the woman. It was the opium-master; and he had brought home with him two customers of his own nation. Once again was I doomed to disappointment. I had pictured to myself an individual of commanding aspect, richly costumed as a mandarin; but here came a shabby, shambling, middle-aged Chinaman, into whose apparel, if I mistake not, vulgar corduroy entered, and who wore his pigtail over a sort of stableman's smock. He had on Chinese boots, however, and a Chinese hat, which, on seeing me, he removed, bowing with great cordiality and politeness, as gracefully as his lame leg would permit. He looked at his wife inquiringly, and uttered the word "Smoke?" and, on her nodding affirmatively, he again bowed and rubbed his dirty hands, and turned with what I knew from its tone to be a whisper of apology to his two friends. It was plain that he was explaining to them that probably I had been waiting some time, and would be no more that courteous to let me have my pipe at once. But they were of no mind to be put off. They were dirty, savage-looking villains evidently fresh from shipboard, and sorely itching for an "opium drunk." They wore knives at their wristbands, and their very pigtails seemed to stiffen in anger as they scowled on me. I hastened at once to declare that I was not in the least hurry, and would give up my turn quite cheerfully. They knew nothing of English, but the master did, and in his quaint clipped lingo thanked me, at the same time explaining that he possessed but two opium pipes, else we could all have been served at one and the same time. This little difficulty smoothed, the two dirty Chinamen, restored to good humour, flung off their caps and leaped upon the bed with the agility and eagerness of cats bent on stealing fish from a dresser. They curled down on the mat counterpane, about three feet apart, and mowed and grinned at each other as they wriggled into a perfectly comfortable position, with their heads on the bolster.

Then, with much gravity, the opium-master commenced operations. Out of a cupboard he produced his tools—the two pipes, a sort of tinder-box of the old-fashioned pattern, a slender iron bodkin fixed in a little handle, and a small brass lamp. The pipes were not a bit like ordinary tobacco pipes. Let the reader imagine a sixteen-inch length of dark-coloured bamboo, as thick as a man's forefinger, hollow, and open at one end. There was no "mouth-piece," except the wide, open bore; while, at the closed end, an inch or so from the extremity, was a screw hole. Into this was screwed the tiny bowl, made, I think, of iron, and shaped like a pigeon's egg. The opium-master lit the little brass lamp, and, stepping up on the bed, squatted tailorwise between his customers, with his tools ready at hand. The thing like a tinder-box contained the opium, but it was not, even after the stewing it had undergone, as yet ready for smoking; it had to be frizzled. It seemed to be of about the consistency of treacle, and, dipping in the tip of the bodkin, he twiddled it round till he had secured a piece as large as a common grey pea. This he held in the flame of the lamp till it was done to his liking. Then he clapped the precious morsel into the pipe that one of the expectant Chinamen was already greedily sucking, and, to all appearance, the ugly fellow was at once translated from earth to heaven. As the woman had previously informed me, the smoke that was drawn up through the stem was not blown out from the mouth—it was swallowed or otherwise disposed of by internal machinery. Nothing but what seemed to be the thinnest possible thread of purple vapour escaped from the pipe-bowl; and, as the awful-looking being on the bed rapturously sucked and sucked, the thread became thinner, his face lit up with a strange light, and his pig-like eyes closed till but two mere streaks parted the lids—two streaks that glowed as though his eyes had turned to opals. While he was thus tasting felicity, the other villain was served, and presently there was a pretty pair. I never should have supposed the human countenance capable of wearing an expression so sensuous, so bestial and revolting. Faintly and more faintly still they sucked, till a gurgling sound in the pipe-stems announced that the opium in the bowl was spent; then the pipes fell from their lips, and they lay still as dead men. I couldn't bear to look at them. I felt as though I were assisting at some sacrifice with a strong flavour of brimstone about it; and felt quite relieved, when I turned my eyes towards the fireplace, to observe the woman engaged in nothing more supernatural than gutting a haddock for her husband's supper.

In about ten or twelve minutes the hideous figures on the bed evinced signs of revival. Observing this, the opium-master, who was still squatted on the bed, hastened to roll up a couple of cigrettes of common tobacco, and lit them by taking a whiff at each, after which he handed them to the Chinamen—who rose from the couch yawing, and, like men only half awake, staggered towards the fire, and sat regarding it in silence. They were not going yet; they had come for a "drunk," and would probably indulge in half-a-dozen more pipes before the evening was over. Now the opium-master was at my service. I would have given more money than I had about me to have postponed my initiation into the art of opium smoking; but the demon on the bed was politely beckoning me, and I dared not say him nay. With a tremulous heart I mounted the mattress, but was firm in my resolve to take my pipe sitting and not reclining. Direful qualms beset me in a rapidly rising tide; but I was an Englishman, and the eyes of at least one of the sleepy barbarians by the fire were blinking on me. The dose was toasted, and I took the great clumsy pipe-stem between my jaws and sucked as I had observed the Chinamen suck. I swallowed what I sucked, or desperately endeavoured to do so—and the result was precisely what might have been expected. Without doubt I was stupified, or I never should have ventured on another pull. That did it! Before I ventured on my perilous expedition I had a vivid recollection of what came of smoking my first cigar; but that dismal remembrance is now quite eclipsed by one a hundred times more dreadful. "Sispine, please!" said the still polite opium-master, extending his hand; but I hastily pressed on him acceptance the whole of the half-crown I had brought for the purpose, and was glad enough to find myself once more breathing the free and delicious air of Shadwell.

H.M.'s SHIP MEGÆRA.

(*From the United Service Gazette.*)

A MOST pertinent question was put to the Secretary of the Admiralty in the House of Commons on Monday night last by Mr. Kavanagh, respecting the condition of her Majesty's storeship Megæra.

The Megæra was commissioned last month at Sheerness, to take fresh officers and crews to H.M.S. Blanche and Rosario, on the Australian station. She left Plymouth on the 25th ultimo with 33 officers, 350 men, and 400 tons of stores, in addition to provisions and stores for the use of the officers and men during the voyage. Captain Thrupp, commanding the Megæra, on being ordered from Plymouth on the evening of the date above mentioned, finding the ship's decks very much lumbered in consequence of there not having been time to secure the baggage and stores taken on board at that port, and finding the barometer unsteady, notwithstanding the fair wind then blowing, went on shore and represented to the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Codrington, that he did not think it judicious under the circumstances to proceed to sea until the following morning, and asked permission so to act. The Admiral, however, put great pressure upon Captain Thrupp, referring to "their lordships'" directions, &c., and how displeased "their lordships" would be that the Megæra had not sailed, although in his letter to the Admiralty the Admiral somewhat jesuitically writes, "I may add that I did not give Captain Thrupp any order to sail on that evening, although I certainly advised him, as stated above," viz., how displeased their lordships would be. The Megæra therefore sailed in the unprepared state represented by her Captain, she met with heavy weather, began to leak, and had to put into Queenstown with a goodly proportion of the stores and officers' baggage spoiled, but lucky to have reached that port without any more serious mishap. The notice of Mr. Kavanagh's question having been duly given, of course it became necessary to tutor the unprofessional Secretary up to his answer. We can only say that we cannot congratulate his mentors on their success with their Telemachus. First, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Charles Gilbert John Talbot Elliot, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, arrives at the Admiralty, and informs Mr. Baxter that in his (the Vice-Admiral's) opinion, the Megæra's accommodation for officers, men, and stores is "amply sufficient." We leave to our naval readers to judge for themselves, whose experience under circumstances was most reliable or most to be depended upon, viz., that of the Commander-in-chief, who, although a Post Captain in 1841, has been fortunate enough throughout his career, as his name would guarantee, never to have been called upon to experience any such disagreeableness of the Service as having the command of an over-laden store-ship (we believe the gallant Admiral was once in a disagreeable position during our war with Russia, and he perhaps may recollect how he got out of that or that of the captain of the ship who had to take him on this long voyage. Then we have the report of the Commander-in-chief at Davenport Admiral Codrington, to the effect that "after duly Captain Thrupp again came to me from the Megæra, and asked if the ship might wait till next morning (Sunday); he said that the ship's decks were lumbered up with casks and packages, which had not yet been stowed away. What does the Admiral say? That not being public stores, but provisions, &c., for the use of the mess of the officers, half-an-hour's attention on their part would stow them away. This was simply absurd. No officer in command of any ship in her Majesty's Navy would under any other than the most exigent circumstances have twice gone to his Commander-in-Chief to represent the unfit condition of his ship to proceed to sea after being ordered to do so, if he had not a feeling of something much higher than any personal consideration. Then how much less so would he have done it, if it only involved the question of stowing away stores that could be made secure in half-an-hour? No! The captain of the Megæra knew and felt that the officers and men on board were under his charge, and that they were not safe under the circumstances if the elements declared against them. A return of the quantities of stores taken on board at Devonport could possibly be obtained, for it is very unlikely that, in these days of economy, when each dockyard must contribute its quota to make up anything approaching a large quantity, Sheerness supplied the whole of the stores on board her. The quantity of stores other than public being the cause of the Megæra's mishap is simply untrue.

Rear-Admiral Warden at Queenstown, was of opinion that four officers and one hundred tons of stores should be taken out of the ship. So much for naval divergence on these matters. Evidently the Rear-Admiral at Queenstown has not the fear of the Admiralty haunting him. If the Megæra had gone down—not at all an improbable event under the circumstances—would it have exonerated the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport for sending her to sea, because her decks were only encumbered with private stores even if such had been the case? The very Admiralty he appears to dread so much as to stultify his own discretion, would have been the first to have offered him up as a scapegoat. Had another Admiral done his duty by enforcing his experienced opinion on a recent occasion, we should not have had to mourn the naval—the national—loss we have. Under existing circumstances, our Commanders-in-Chief appear little more than puppets.

The Secretary of the Admiralty in his reply to Mr. Kavanagh states that sufficient allowance had not been made for the luggage of officers and men. No, the ship was filled up, the authorities caring nothing for the comfort or necessities of those on board, provided they could show a saving in the item of freight. The Megæra experienced a heavy gale while on her passage to Gibraltar with a portion of the scientific expedition which she conveyed to the Mediterranean to observe the eclipse of the sun, and it is doubtful whether any thorough recaulking or repairs have taken place since her return. Economy must at any sacrifice be studied. In a deeply laden vessel such as we know the Megæra to have been, the state of her port fittings was a matter of primary consideration; but the want of system displayed in every act at head-quarters permeates through our dockyards and every other department of the Service. If a man attempts—as in the case of one of the ablest officers in our Navy, when Superintendent at Portsmouth Dockyard—to stem such a destructive system, he is "put out of the way,"—and mal-administration runs riot. If ever an Admiralty or a Government made capital of any measure, the present have done so with reference to the economy cry of which Mr. Baxter, the now ex-financial secretary of the Admiralty, has been made the god.

With respect to the number of officers and men the Megæra is capable of carrying, Mr. Baxter made much of her having taken to the Cape twenty-two officers, four hundred and twenty-five men, twenty six women, and fifty-six children; and from Jamaica to Cape Coast Castle eighteen officers, four hundred men, twelve women, and twelve children; but he forgot to state that the troop deck was then available, and not filled with stores; that the other portions of the ship's holds were only appropriated to the troops' baggage, and that there were not any Government stores carried as cargo in addition to these numbers; further, a voyage to the Cape is a voyage for the Megæra of thirty-seven or forty days, but to Sydney one of eighty-seven or ninety, at the least; then the troops conveyed from Jamaica (officers excepted) were Africans, and quite at home in a tropical passage. Where the lives of our officers and men are unnecessarily risked, we speak our opinions plainly; and such comparisons as these may suit the purpose of an effete Admiralty in the House of Commons, where there is, we regret to say, so lamentable a deficiency of knowledge on Naval affairs amongst the majority of the members, although we believe that ever, there they carry no conviction of truth. The fact is, the utter disregard for the safety and comfort of our officers and men that is now becoming a byword in the service, sent the Megæra in an unprepared state to sea. It is a matter of great congratulation that H.M.S. Megæra reached Queenstown, where, Mr. Baxter has said, she will be relieved to the extent suggested by Rear-Admiral Warden.

A radical change—Heaven knows radical enough—has during the past week been made at the Admiralty; but this change, much perhaps as it was required—we do not say in the particular direction it has taken—will not alter the present state of Naval administration. It is beyond the power of any Board of Admiralty to cleanse itself. We, therefore, devoutly pray that the Duke of Somerset's committee will not be a sham, but will, with singlemindedness of purpose, sweep all obstacles from its path; and, notwithstanding the many unpalatable disclosures it must in the natural order of affairs bring to light, persevere in its efforts to place the administration of the Navy on a firm, durable, and just basis. The Naval Service of England has been tampered with long enough, and professional quacks must be made to give place to able and patriotic administrators, whose every aim and effort must be directed for its good, irrespective alike of personal or party consideration.

In conclusion we can only protest against the Megæra sailing on such a voyage, with such a freight, and hope to find that, before our present issue is published, the Admiralty will have ordered her to return to Portsmouth or Plymouth, for the transfer of the valuable lives on board her to one of her Majesty's seaworthy ships.

THE IMMENSE EXPENDITURE OF THE LAST WEEK OF THE YEAR.

THERE has been a most remarkable change in the aspect of the last financial year since we last wrote. The surplus of the year will not be anything like as large as we led our readers to expect. According to the account to the 25th of March the revenue was then £2,394,000 in excess of the expenditure. But there has been a very large expenditure in the last week, or rather the last five days of the financial year. From the usual note which we append to the weekly account it will be seen that there was spent in these five days:—

Charges on Consolidated Fund	..	£104,868
Supply services	.. ..	3,305,660
		£3,410,528

And as the receipts of revenue were only £1,412,971, the aspect of the accounts of the year is entirely changed. We warned our readers that the aspect of the account might be changed before the end of the year, but we did not expect it to be changed nearly so much.

The large expenditure in the last week of the year we understand is due to the new system of compelling the departments to surrender their balances. Formerly if a vote was unexpended within the year the balance stood to the credit of the department, and it might be expended in the following year without a fresh vote. Now, unexpended balances must be surrendered to the Exchequer, and a fresh vote obtained. The result is that the spending services endeavour to pay within the year as much as possible of the liabilities which are really incurred within it. The accounts of contractors and others are consequently sent in as near the close of the year as possible, and cheques are drawn at the last moment. Hence the large issues from the Exchequer in the last week of the year.

The balance of the year now stands as follows:—

Income	.. .. ..	£69,945,220
Expenditure	.. .. ..	69,548,539
Surplus	.. ..	£396,681

This will not give Mr. Lowe much ready money for the ensuing year, even if he should think of applying it to the necessities of the year.

The results brought out, however, are nevertheless very creditable to the Government. The situation at the end of the year is ever so much better than we had any reason to expect, after the large votes of credit found necessary subsequent to the completion of the financial arrangements of the year. We have only to compare the final estimates with the actual result:—

ESTIMATES.		
Revenue	.. .. ..	£67,634,000
Expenditure	.. .. ..	69,486,000
Estimated deficit	.. ..	£1,852,000
ACCOUNT.		
Revenue	.. .. ..	69,945,220
Expenditure	.. .. ..	69,548,539
Surplus	.. ..	396,681
Total improvement upon estimate	..	£2,248,681

So that the Government now is two millions and a quarter to the good, compared with the estimates of the year. And we believe that there are supplementary estimates which will make the contrast still more favourable.—*Economist.*

THE INDEMNITY.

THE following correspondence respecting the pecuniary demands of Prussia on France has just been published:—

"No. 1.

"EARL GRANVILLE TO LORD A. LOFTUS.*

"Foreign Office, February 24, 1871.

"My Lord,—Her Majesty's Government, without being informed of the other proposed terms of peace, understand from the Ambassador of France that the war indemnity demanded by Germany is six milliards of francs (£240,000,000) to be paid almost immediately, and subject to some deductions not yet settled. His Excellency has represented to the Government of her Majesty that it would be impossible for the Government of France to pay such a sum, and that it would be dishonest on their part to enter into an engagement for a payment which they know it would be absolutely beyond their power to fulfil, and they urge the Government of her Majesty to represent to the German Government the impossibility of such a payment. Her Majesty's Government feel the difficulties which arise from their ignorance of the offers made on the side of France, and they bear in mind that this country is one only among the neutral Powers, all bound by the obligations of friendship to both parties. But her Majesty's Government are willing, in consideration of the extreme pressure of time, to make representations to Germany on the amount of this indemnity, and to tender their good offices in the spirit of friendship to both parties, under the conviction that it is the interest of Germany, as well as of France, that the amount of the indemnity should not be greater than that which it is reasonable to expect could be paid.

"I am, &c., "GRANVILLE."

"No 2.

"EARL GRANVILLE TO LORD LYONS.

"Foreign Office, February 25, 1871.

"My Lord,—I transmit to your Excellency, herewith, a copy of a letter from M. Jules Favre, with reference to the Duc de Broglie's appointment as Ambassador for France at this Court, and which was placed in my hands by his Excellency.

"I expressed to the French Ambassador my thanks for the friendly tenor of this communication, but I observed there was one phrase in it—namely, that which, while referring to the friendly relations which have so long existed between England and France, implied some disappointment that in the hour of her present trial England had withheld her support, which I could not on our side admit. That I perfectly understood that France should have felt some irritation, whether reasonable or not, at an old ally not coming actively to her assistance, but that we decided upon neutrality as the line which this country felt bound to adopt in a struggle which they had vainly attempted to prevent; but that in that neutrality we had been actuated by the most friendly feeling compatible with its impartial duties. The Duc de Broglie replied that France felt our conduct to be cold; that there had been a disappointment as to our non-recognition of the Republic, and at our indifference while France was suffering so much; but that any questions of this nature were now resolved, and that he wished only to talk to me of the present and future.

Her Majesty's Government had been told that M. Favre knew the terms of peace; this, the Duke added, was not the case. M. Favre did not know them at the time this was said. The Duke said he was not well informed about them. He had seen M. Thiers after his first interview with Count Bismark this week. It had turned exclusively upon the prolongation of the armistice, which was absolutely necessary, and which had to be extracted from the Emperor and his Minister. He had also seen M. Thiers after his second interview. M. Thiers had thought it right to be reticent to him on the political and territorial questions, but he had mentioned the financial claim of six milliards, and had spoken of the absolute impossibility of meeting it, adding that it would not be honest to promise what could not be fulfilled. The Duc de Broglie said, in these circumstances, that however much the old principles of European right were laid aside, the French Government thought they had a right to ask England whether she had no proposal to make. Speeches had been made in Parliament stating that Her Majesty's Government would not neglect a favourable opportunity of promoting a permanent peace, and the time was pressing. He reserved to himself the right of bringing before us the territorial and political questions, but the financial subject was simple, and a matter almost of fact. Could we do nothing in this?

"I explained to the Duc de Broglie the difficulties of the situation. I pointed out that our non-recognition of the Government arose from the late Government declining to call an Assembly to sanction it, a refusal which I know M. Thiers had disapproved. There is, moreover, a want of agreement among all the Powers of Europe even to examine any proposal which France might make, and we were not prepared to use stronger language than that to which we intended to adhere; that individually I doubted whether any friendly advice which the Germans were adverse to receiving would not weaken whatever party there might be at Versailles in favour of moderation; that with regard to any proposals which the Duc de Broglie might make, I could answer for their being considered by my colleagues in the most friendly spirit, and with a strong desire to do whatever might be practically useful. I begged his Excellency to state in what way he thought we could be useful in the financial question.

"The Duc de Broglie said that what he asked us to do was to demand from Germany that the Armistice should be prolonged in order that the negotiations should not be withdrawn from all cognisance on the part of Europe; and that, in the second place, we should offer arbitration with respect to the amount of indemnity, which was an object of importance to the conquerors and the conquered, and a matter of deep interest to all commercial countries, to whom the financial perturbation caused by an excessive sum might be of great detriment.

"I promised to bring the matter before my colleagues, and the Duc de Broglie reserved his right of appealing to us with respect to the territorial and political conditions.

"Your Excellency is already aware, that a Cabinet having been immediately summoned on the subject of the Duc de Broglie's communications to me, I informed him that, with regard to the first proposal, that her Majesty's Government should urge Germany to prolong the armistice for the object stated by his Excellency, the Cabinet was of opinion that such a step would not promote the object which his Excellency had in view, but that her Majesty's Government had embodied in the despatch to Lord Augustus Loftus (of which I communicated copies both to your Excellency and the Duke) the substance of the second proposal which the French Ambassador had conveyed to me in order to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement as to the amount of indemnity to be paid by France. I subsequently pointed out to the Duc de Broglie that in directing her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin, as stated in my despatch, to make representations to Germany on the amount of indemnity demanded of France, and to tender their good offices, in the spirit of friendship, to both parties, her Majesty's Government had been guided by the wish which his Excellency had so strongly expressed on behalf of the French Government; and I said that I had, moreover, asked Count Bernstorff in the evening of the 24th to telegraph to Count Bismark, as I had myself telegraphed to Mr. Odo Russell at Versailles, the substance of my despatch to Lord Augustus Loftus. I added, with reference to a remark that he had made to me as to the importance of time, that as his Excellency had only arrived in the morning of the 24th, that I saw him at half-past 10, and presented him to the Queen at half-past 1, after which it was necessary for me to consult my colleagues, in a Cabinet specially summoned for that purpose, on the statements he had made to me, and thereupon took measures at once for making a representation to the German Government, I considered that I had shown that her Majesty's Government, no less than his Excellency, were fully sensible of the importance of acting without delay.

"I am, &c., "GRANVILLE."

"No. 3.

"MR. ODO RUSSELL TO EARL GRANVILLE.—(Received March 4.)

(Extract.) "Versailles, Feb. 26, 1871.

"Your Lordship's telegram of the 24th instant, 11.45 p.m., respecting the war indemnity, was delivered to me at 11 p.m. last night, soon after I had come home from a visit to the Crown Prince's head-quarters, where I learnt that the war indemnity of six millards had been reduced to five millards, and had been agreed to by M. Thiers.

"I conclude that your lordship's telegram, through Count Bernstorff, must have reached yesterday morning early, but I have not been able to see the Chancellor myself, who is too much engaged with the French negotiators to receive any one to-day.

"The negotiations must be concluded before midnight, when the armistice ends, and hostilities will be resumed if the preliminaries are not accepted."

* Copies of this despatch were communicated on the 24th of February to Count Bernstorff and to Mr. Odo Russell.

THE CENSUS.

WE copy the following passages from a paper by Dr. W. Farr, giving some account of the objects and uses of the Census of England:—

"It is sometimes asked, why is the Census to be taken? What is the use of the information to be collected?

"The Census is one of the means a nation employs to acquire a knowledge of itself. The householder takes note of the members of his family, the merchant takes stock, and Governments count the numbers of their people. The population of a country is not only of great interest in science, but it is a piece of information with which every educated person is familiar, and is, indeed, the primary feature in every elementary book of geography. That the 'population' may be correctly known the Census must be taken.

"The usefulness of information of this kind is shown by the demand for the London and other directories, clergy lists, law lists, and peerages. The Census supplies materials for a national directory, in which every Englishman will be found inscribed.

"But the information in these national books will be more comprehensive than that in the directories; for after the inmates in each inhabited house, their age, sex, conjugal condition, occupation, and birthplace will be written. Thus, by an analysis of the returns, the population can be classified. We can learn the number of males and females living at different ages, distinguishing those married or unmarried, and those who fabricate in every variety of industry the infinite number of valuable products in our islands.

"A knowledge of the facts about the English people is in itself useful and gratifying to a liberal curiosity, precisely as is an acquaintance with the plants and minerals and animals of the world, and the stars of the heavens, whose 'multitudes' have been numbered by scientific men.

"It is, moreover, well established that the relations of men to each other, and all their acts, are governed by universal laws, which can be deduced from the observations of which the Census supplies the most essential part. Some of these laws are too recondite for casual discussion, but the doctrines of population and of life insurance may be referred to as of obvious importance.

"The area of these islands is limited, and it is a matter of no small interest to know how many people there are to be fed, at what rates they are increasing, and how they are likely to increase by subsisting marriages; how many are dependent on the several kinds of industry, deriving materials from the produce of the soil, or from the wider fields of foreign commerce. The Census supplies answers to all these questions, and with other facts shows how population is increased or diminished by marriages at different ages, by the different species of industry, and by emigration to our vast colonial possessions.

"The numbers of fighting men, as well as intelligence and wealth, determine the position England holds in the presence of the other great Powers of Europe; and are the measure of the influence which it can exert in the cause of freedom all over the world. The Census displays to her enemies the force invaders have to dread, and to friendly States the numbers of their friends in England.

"The first Census was taken under Mr. Pitt's administration in 1801. It was the year of the Union with Ireland; a year of famine, and a year of sanguinary war with France, having the Northern Confederacy for its allies. England in 1871 will take her Census in Peace.

"The population of Great Britain was estimated at 7,392,000 in 1751. Manufactures and the large towns increased, but emigration was commencing, and some country villages were deserted in the last half of the century. Dr. Price contended that there was an absolute decay of the population. This gave rise to a protracted controversy, which, in the critical state of the country, it was important to clear up. The population of Great Britain was hence enumerated in 1801, and amounted to 10,834,623, which, with that of Ireland, made above 16,000,000. This was a triumphant reply to the doubts of those who despaired of their country.

"Notwithstanding the war, the population increased, as the Census showed, at the rate of two to three millions every ten years until 1841. Then immense emigrations took place; there was a depopulating famine in Ireland, which had an imperfect Poor Law, and cholera was epidemic, yet the population of Great Britain increased, and although the population of Ireland fell off, the enumerated people of the United Kingdom, including the islands in the British seas, amounted to 27,724,849 in 1851, and to 29,321,288 in 1861.

"Since those dates there have been great emigrations, but the marriages have increased, the births have exceeded the deaths, and the mortality of the towns has been diminished by sanitary measures. An increase of the population may be expected, but its extent and the particular classes which have increased or declined, in towns or in the country, can only be determined by the Census to be taken on the 3rd of April.

"The number of souls, in the expressive language of the old writers, will then be known, and will remind the nation of the extent of the institutions for the advancement of education, religion, and justice, required to keep pace with its numbers.

"The information which the Census supplies admits of innumerable practical application. It is required for determining the state of the public health; and by pointing out the variations in the rate of mortality, and the intensity of diseases under different circumstances, will lead to the removal of the real causes of national suffering and decay. The new School Boards want everywhere to know the number of children they have to educate.

"The population of the electoral areas constituted under the recent Reform Act will be learnt for the first time; the clergy will ascertain the number of the people in their ecclesiastical districts; local boards the inhabitants within their new boundaries.

"The Census was taken by the legislators of antiquity; it is now carried out in every civilized country. But the English Census has in it some peculiarities. It has no connection whatever with rates and taxes. There is nothing approaching to a poll-tax, and no one has anything to dread from the Census inquiries. There is no conscription in England—the services by sea and by land being filled by volunteers. The inquiry elicits no real secrets, as the information asked of each man is known approximately to all his acquaintances, and even in the delicate matter of years numbered by gentlemen, or even by ladies, it is found that although many may look, they are seldom thought, younger than they are even by their friends; so that to tell the truth is the right and the prudent course to pursue.

"In Rome the bulk of the people were not enumerated in the Domesday-book, and even in some modern States, they have been only counted by the head; but in England the working classes are all taken down in the Census book by name, and treated precisely on the same footing as her Majesty the Queen.

"Another peculiarity of the English Census consists in its being taken by enumerators in one day. This is done to make the operation almost photographic, so that each individual may be counted only once; but it adds to the difficulty of this apparently simple, but really complex and vast operation.

"England and Wales have been divided into about 32,000 districts, to each of which an enumerator has been appointed. They work under 2197 district registrars, and 627 superintendent registrars. To each officer minute printed instructions, suggested by the experience of the last Census, have been given by the Registrar-General; and all have been supplied with appropriate books and schedules suitable to their districts through the Post Office, the Railways, or the Parcels Delivery Company.

"The success of the coming Census of the motherland will be hailed with interest not only by her own people, still a 'happy breed of men,' but by the growing millions in her colonies across the Atlantic, or in the southern hemisphere, where a like Census is taken to fill up the roll of the English race."

KEROSENE MURDER.

IT is a matter of growing astonishment that the almost daily record of loss of life and property through kerosene explosions does not provoke some sort of special legislation upon the sale of dangerous fluids vended under different names throughout the length and breadth of the land. Petroleum has proved to be of vast and varied importance in the arts, but its more volatile products have been made the instrument of the most heartless and wicked frauds; and these frauds are still daily perpetrated, and their authors go unhung, though their victims—called to meet the most horrible death known to man—constantly increase in number.

These victims are for the most part women, who, if they escape death, are obliged to undergo what is hardly less cruel to a young and beautiful woman, disfigurement for life.

It would seem in this case that the pecuniary risks involved would stimulate the fire insurance companies to action, though the public at large remain indifferent.

Our readers may recollect the case of Mary Gibson, who only a short time since was burned to death by an explosion of Danforth's (so-called) "Non-explosive Oil." This same material has figured before in other disasters. Its dangerous character was exposed in a former issue of this paper, yet still its sale is unblushingly continued.

We are now struck with horror at the disaster at Kenosha, in which the Halliday Hotel was destroyed, seven persons burned to death, and others fatally injured, the fire originating in a kerosene explosion; while from Baltimore comes another sad story of the burning to death of a child six years old, from the same cause.

If we chose, we might fill this column with the list of disasters which occurred last year from the explosions of petroleum fluids.

The public ought to know (surely it has been often enough told) that there is such a thing as safe kerosene, and that the dangerous fluids are either more volatile liquids, or kerosene mixed with more volatile liquids to increase the profits on its sale.

Most of these mixtures are sold under fanciful names, and are recommended by their manufacturers as better than kerosene. Now, when any manufacturer or dealer makes such a recommendation, he utters knowingly a wilful falsehood, to cheat innocent customers into buying a spurious dangerous article. No petroleum fluid more volatile than kerosene is a safe article for promiscuous and general use, and the man who sells it, is as criminal in so doing as a man who should knowingly introduce arsenic into table salt and sell it to his customers as an improved article. Let purchasers beware of these fancy names. In nine cases out of ten they are adopted as a cloak to cover cheating.

As to legislation upon this subject, it is perhaps not our province to propose measures to reach the root of the evil, but it certainly is a fact that the scoundrels who peddle death in the shape of burning fluids, are neither imprisoned nor hung. It would seem not a very difficult thing to frame a law that should bring to condign punishment such offenders.—*Scientific American.*

THE REVELATIONS OF WINDING-UP CASES.—The affairs of the Empire Assurance Corporation, Sir Henry Leeke's case, have now come before the Lords Justices of Appeal in Chancery, who have taken the same view as Vice-Chancellor Stuart of the extraordinary transactions by which the directors were qualified. The Empire Assurance Corporation had taken over the business of the British Union Insurance Company, of which Sir Henry Leeke was one of the directors; and the transaction in question was an arrangement of the promoter, by which an article was included in the articles of association giving him a sum of £10,000 for promotion and preliminary expenses, and it was managed that when the money was "paid" he should immediately hand back the cheques as payment in full of the shares of such of the directors of the British Union as should come over to the Empire. In the winding-up the liquidator placed the names of the directors who had thus been qualified on the list of contributories for the full amount of the shares standing in their name, and he has succeeded in obtaining for this proceeding the approval both of the Vice-Chancellor and the Court of Appeal. While noticing the case chiefly for its revelations, we must repeat our former observation that, apart from the circumstances of this particular transaction, about which there was a good deal of concealment, we are doubtful whether so absolute a rule can justly be laid down in regard to the mode of paying shares as the Judges seem inclined to make. If the payment to a promoter is bona fide, and he chooses to employ a portion of the money in enabling directors to qualify, there would seem to be no fair ground for cancelling the transaction. Of course it would remain for shareholders to decide whether they would trust such directors as are likely to qualify in this manner; but the matter is altogether for them and the creditors of the company, the Judges being only bound to interfere where the transaction is otherwise invalid. Another singularity of the present case was the way in which Sir Henry Leeke had been made to figure as chairman, though he had never distinctly consented to become a director, and his representatives vehemently contended that he was never even a shareholder. That such a question could arise is itself a proof of the loose way in which the business of forming limited companies was conducted before 1866.

THE PURCHAS CASE.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has replied to the memorialists who asked him to enjoin the Bishops not to act upon the judgment delivered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Purchas case, rather happily. He first administers a delicate snub to them for the impropriety of the *form* of their memorial; and then intimates—as delicately—that in substance he quite agrees with them that the less the laity complain, and the harder the Bishops wink at any little ritualisms of which the laity don't feel compelled to complain, the better. The Archbishop is quite properly scandalized at his clergy for carping at the ecclesiastical law, and even hinting so much as that the judges who declared it might have interpreted the law more liberally; he is disturbed at the notion that the Bishops should be asked to dispense with the law; but,—but,—but, after all, the Archbishop would have drawn the same memorial himself in a more strictly unobjectionable and conventional form, and have signed that with pleasure. At least, this is what he says, the italics being ours:—"The rubrics, interpreted by the Supreme Court, form the lawful rule of divine service, to which the clergy are bound to yield a loyal obedience, and of which they are bound to observe every particular, *when required by authority. But certainly, as a matter of fact, not all the clergy are expected by their parishioners, or required by their Bishops, rigidly to observe every point in the rubrics at all times and under all circumstances;*"—which strikes us as going quite as near deprecating rigid lay legalism, and hinting to the Bishops to be very blind until they hear voices of complaint, as an Archbishop decently could go.—*Spectator.*

KU-KLUX OUTRAGES IN MISSISSIPPI.—The *New York Tribune* of the 8th April publishes the following despatch:—"Washington, April 7.—Senator Ames has received a telegram from a trustworthy source, stating that forty negro churches and school-houses have been burned in Mississippi within the past few weeks. As buildings of this class are notoriously scarce in that State, this fact furnishes pretty strong evidence of the extent of the operations of the Ku-Klux there."

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1456627

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—June 29.

Elfin, barque, 279 tons, Captain Beer, from Manila 24th April. Passenger—Mr. James. Colonial Sugar Company, agents.

DEPARTURES.—June 29.

John Knox, for Lyttelton.
New England (s.), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—June 30.

Windsor Castle, for London; Leichardt (s.), for Brisbane and Northern Ports; Grafton (s.), for Grafton; Highland Mary, for a whaling voyage.

CLEARANCES.—June 29.

Windsor Castle, ship, 979 tons, Captain Cargill, for London. Passengers—Mrs. Cargill, child, and servant, Miss Burnell, and 2 in the steerage.

Highland Mary, brig, 145 tons, Captain French, for a whaling voyage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—June 29.

Thomas, for the Hawkesbury, with 3000 spokes, 50,000 shingles, 2 coops fowls; Terrigal, from Terrigal, with 10,000 feet timber; Woniora (s.), from Bulli, with 250 tons coal; Saxonia (s.), from Wollongong, with 390 tons coal; Yarra, Heron, Agnes, from Newcastle, with 458 tons coal; Caledonia, from Port Stephens, with 19,000 feet timber; Peri, from Kiama, with 80 tons stone; Peterborough Lass, from Shellharbour, with 80 kegs butter, 20 pigs, 10 calves, 5 coops poultry, 30 sides bacon, 13 bags maize; Agenoria, from Gerringong, with 50 kegs butter, 6 cases eggs, 4 coops poultry, 3000 feet cedar, 30 pigs.

COASTERS INWARDS.—June 29.

Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 27 bales wool, 187 bales hay, 91 bags maize, 6 casks wine, 2 boxes tobacco, 15 bags bacon, 4 boxes eggs, 5 coops poultry, 21 bags bones, 18 casks tallow, 83 bags coke, 5 boxes soap, 20 sheep, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—June 29.

Terrigal, for Terrigal; Peacock, for Shoalhaven; Woniora (s.), for Bulli; Yarra, Saxonia (s.), Heron, Agnes, for Newcastle; Caledonia, for Port Stephens; Peterborough Lass, for Shellharbour; Promise, for the Hawkesbury.

IMPORTS.—June 29.

Elfin, from Manila: 12,345 bags sugar, 30 bales bags, 1 case, Colonial Sugar Company.

EXPORTS.—June 29.

Balclutha (s.), for Melbourne: 100 packages tea, A. Tange and Co.; 48 packages salmon, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 4 boxes copper coin, Commercial Bank; 1 box, Union Bank; 81 cases fruit, M. A. Hay; 53 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 20 cases fruit, T. Johnson; 67 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 115 bags maize, H. Clarke; 214 bags maize, Martin and Clarke; 57 bags maize, E. Lowther; 132 bags maize, D. Brown; 19 bags oysters, Martin; 5 bags oysters, Emerson; 1 case, Tarbury, Brothers; 2 casks, Bank N. S. W.; 4 cases, Agricultural Society; 2 cases, Murray, Dunlop, and Co.; 1 case, Guilfoyle and Son; 89 bags maize, R. J. Hardy; 188 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 464 bags maize, 3 kegs butter, Nipper and See; 82 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 139 cases fruit, P. James; 137 bags maize, C. and R. R. Co.

Windsor Castle, for London: 2582 cakes copper, Hunter River Copper Company; 1209 cakes 4800 ingots copper, Peak Downs Copper Mining Company; 93 casks tallow, 941 hides, 10 tons bones, 1639 cases meat, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 153 casks tallow, Yorke and Walsh; 145 casks tallow, 101 bales wool, W. and C. York; 3 tons bones, 209 bales wool, 119 casks tallow, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 83 casks tallow, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 31 casks tallow, 30 bales wool, 4 packages, Dangar, Gedye, and Co.; 124 casks tallow, R. and F. Tooth, and Co.; 17 casks tallow, 8 casks beeswax, 87 bales wool, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 82 casks tallow, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 1 quarter-cask wine, 251 bales wool, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 25 casks beef, E. Lowther; 46 cases meat, H. Belt; 40 cases meat, Parbury, Brothers; 1143 cases meat, Mort and Co.; 4 casks beeswax, J. Watson; 2 casks beeswax, F. Senior; 23 packages machinery, 42 bales wool, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 5650 horns, J. Taylor; 60 bales leather, Saddington and Sons; 10 bales cotton, A. J. S. Bank; 6 bales skins, E. Vickery; 3 bales wool, D. Cooper and Co.; 33 bales wool, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 5 bales wool, Brown and Co.; 10 bales wool, Gordon and Flood; 51 bales wool, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 140 bales wool, Haigh and Son; 26 bales wool, W. Tucker; 81 bales wool, T. Walker; 44 bales wool, J. Taylor; 239 bales wool, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 49 bales wool, Towns and Co.; 26 bales wool, T. Holt; 171 bales wool, R. Kummerer; 28 bales wool, C. J. Stevens; 23 bales wool, R. H. Deane; 31 bales wool, Burne and Co.; 46 bales wool, J. Ryan; 22 bales wool, Busby and Gregson; 17 bales wool, A. J. S. Bank; 11 bales wool, J. Doyle; 22 bales wool, E. Vickery; 49 bales wool, Mayne, Ward, and Burne; 9 bales wool, W. Buchanan; 2 bales wool, E. Flood; 26 bales wool, E. and W. Paul; 12 bales wool, D. Cohen and Co.; 30 bales wool, Harrison, Jones, and Devlin; 13 bales wool, D. Jones and Co.; 2 bales wool, Brown and Co.; 10 bales wool, A. Hinchcliffe; 16 bales wool, Campbell and Co.; 29 bales leather, 3 cases beeswax, Saddington and Sons; 17 cases vestas, D. Davis; 2 cases, Bulli Coal Co.; 2 bales cotton, Smith, Brothers and Co. Recapitulation: 2023 bales wool, 12 bales cotton, 89 bales leather, 6 bales skins, 3791 cakes 4800 ingots copper, 847 casks tallow, 941 hides, 25 casks beef, 2868 cases meat, 13 tons bones, 17 packages beeswax, 23 packages machinery, 5650 horns, 17 cases vestas, 7 packages sundries.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—
For Melbourne.—By the Macedon (s.), this day, at noon.
For Brisbane, Maryborough, Gladstone, and Rockhampton.—By the Leichardt (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.
For San Francisco.—By the Rajah, this day, at 6 p.m.
For Grafton.—By the Grafton (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

MAILS VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

The mails by the steamship CITY OF ADELAIDE will be closed at the General Post Office, on SATURDAY, the 1st July, 1871, at 2 p.m.

Direct mails will be made up per City of Adelaide for Fiji, Honolulu, United States, and the United Kingdom, in which latter mail will be enclosed correspondence for the continent of Europe, if paid to destination.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, June 29: West Hartley No. 2, Captain Pavey, for Brisbane; Leichardt (s.), 273 tons, Captain Hill, for Brisbane and Northern ports.

The barque Elfin which arrived yesterday is from Manila, whence she sailed on the 24th April. She came through Sunda Straits, passing Java Heads on 21st May; had strong winds and good S.E. trades to Cape Leuwen, and strong S.W. winds to Kangaroo Island, from thence light and variable. She passed King's Islands at noon on the 24th ultimo.

The Alexander Duthie has hauled into the east side of the Circular Wharf, where she will discharge her inward cargo.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

June 28.—Glenshee, barque, Saul, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

June 28.—Agnes Irving (s.), Creer, for Grafton.
June 28.—Macedon (s.), Paine, for Melbourne, via Sydney, with 500 tons coal.
June 28.—Aborigine, schooner, Conner, for Melbourne, with 195 tons coal.
June 28.—Bengal, barque, Hannell, for Adelaide, with 470 tons coal.
June 29.—Agnes Jessie, schooner, Hurley, for Launceston, with 295 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 28.—Drover, Alert, Hebe; 29th, Rebecca, Eagle, from Sydney.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Alexander Duthie, ship, 1158, Norie, in Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.
Annie Sise, American ship, 1163, Lakeman, at Towns' Wharf, Captain, agent. For San Francisco.
Antipodes, barque, 494, Kirkpatrick, at Farrelly's Wharf, Scott, Henderson, and Co., agents. For Sale.
Australia, brig, 200, Hamilton, in Darling Harbour, A. S. Webster, agent.
Camilla, barque, 261, at Towns's Wharf, Biffin and Clarke, agents. For sale.
Celia Marie, French barque, 400, Le Roux, at Moore's Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For Hongkong.
Centurion, ship, 896, Taylor, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.
Christiana Thompson, ship, 1079, Murray, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co. For London.
Commissary, ship, 989, Wagstaff, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.
Coquette, schooner, 120, M'Leven, at Smith's Wharf, Smith, Brothers, agents.
Damascus, ship, 924, Ross, in Neutral Bay, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.
Essie Black, barque, 215, Sivier, at Circular Wharf. Captain, agent.
Elfin, barque, in Darling Harbour.
Galatea, schooner, 167, Garson, at Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.
Highland Mary, American whaler, 240, French, in the Stream, Barron and Austin, agents.
Himalaya, ship, 1061, M'Intyre, in Neutral Bay, Frazer and Co., agents.
H.M.S. Basilisk, 5 guns, Moresby, in Farm Cove.
H.M.S. Clio, 18 guns, Commodore Stirling, in Farm Cove.
Helena, schooner, 149, Bernard, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.
J. G. Coleson, schooner, 72, Markham, at Market Wharf, T. Stewart, agent. For Port Denison.
Lady Bowen, ship, 892, Drummond, at Towns's Wharf, Towns and Co., agents. For Honolulu.
Mimi P., Austrian barque, 800, Randich, at Moore's Wharf, Wolfen and Co., agents.
Mina, Spanish ship, 500, Igartua, at Market Wharf, M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents.
Mona, brig, 220, Robertson, at Macnamara's Wharf, A. S. Webster, agent. For Auckland.
Neville, ship, 749, at Parbury's Wharf, Bevesworth, Daniell, King, and Co., agents.
Norman, barque, 329, Brice, at Campbell's Wharf, Captain, agent. For Fiji.
Northampton, ship, 1161, Barclay, at Circular Wharf, Frazer and Co., agents. For London.
Onward, ship, 606, Whyte, at Parbury's Wharf, Smith, Brothers, and Co., agents. For Hongkong.
Onward, whaling barque, 300, Allen, in Lavender Bay, Barron and Austin, agents.
Pacific, schooner, 60, Scott, Macnamara's Wharf, C. Schweig and Co., agents.
Policeman, schooner, 75, at Cuthbert's Wharf, J. Cuthbert, agent. For sale.
Prince Alfred, barque, 258, Sim, at Walker's Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.
Rajah, ship, 1259, Halliday, at Campbell's Wharf, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents. For San Francisco.
Rangoon, R.M.S.S., 1500, Skottowe, in Waterview Bay, H. Moore agent. For Galle.
Rifleman, ship, 714, Longmuir, at Walker's Wharf, Captain, agent. For London.
Scotsman, brig, 210, Hamilton, at Macnamara's Wharf, T. and J. Skinner, agents. For South Sea Islands.
Scythia, ship, 686, Lawson, in Neutral Bay, Frazer and Co., agents.
Southern Cross, schooner, 170, Kenny, at Circular Wharf, Beilby and Scott, agents.
Spec, brig, 230, Eury, at Towns's Wharf, R. Towns and Co., agents.
Stanley, schooner, 115, Griffiths, at Grafton Wharf, Captain, agent.
Susannah Booth, schooner, 128, Ciulow, in Darling Harbour, H. S. Bird, agent. For South Sea Islands.
Sea Shell, barque, 233, Bissett, at Grafton Wharf, C. Wilson, agent. For Sale.
Warwick, ship, 1005, Skinner, at Circular Wharf, J. R. Cattell and Co., agents. For London.
Wild Wave, brig, 191, M'Leod, at Campbell's Wharf, Campbell and Co., agents. For S. S. Islands.
Windsor Castle, ship, 1100, Cargill, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

FROM LONDON.

Ann Duthie, 993, Birnie
Ascalon, 959, Scott.
Borealis, 920, Beard.
Carricks, 916, Anderson
Cathaya, 790, Paterson, April 15. Sailed.
Damascus, 954, Ross, April 4. Sailed.
Golden Fleece, 1257, Fife
John Duthie, 1050, Robertson.
La Hogue, 1331, Goddard.
Maid of Judah, 680, Bain
Martha Birnie, 831, Taylor.
Nineveh, 1100, Barnett
Queen of Nations, 860, Donald.
St. Mungo, 1375, Watkins, April 4. Sailed.
Tamesa, 712, Phillips
Zemindar, 1006, Johnson.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cairnsmore, 974, Kewley

FROM NEW YORK.

East Lothian, Davis
Lelia M. Long, Lewis.

FROM HONGKONG.

North Star, February 19. Sailed.

FROM BANKOK.

Restless, 280.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Alma.

FROM HONOLULU.

Crown, 280, Jewell.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—June 29.

3 cases books, G. Wall
4118 bags wheat, 1117 bags flour, 50 tierces molasses, Beilby and Scott
170 tons potatoes, C. B. Bond
20 cases yellow metal, 10 kegs nails, Allan, Street, and Norton
29 hogsheads beer, Towns and Co.
4 cases whisky, 30 hams, 12 cheeses, J. Frazer and Co.
6 cases books, J. J. Moore
30 casks salt, 1 cask zinc, 10 cases herrings, D. Cohen and Co.
20 cases pipes, 53 packages drapery, 35 bales bags, 39 bales wool-packs, 100 casks beer, 330 bundles wire, 6 cases iron, 12 cases sewing-machines, 33 cases furniture, C. Moore and Co.
2 casks cutlery, Hall, Brothers
17 boxes glass, J. W. Small and Co.
16 bales hessians, 10 bales filter-cloth, 7 packages machinery, 1 case brassware, Colonial Sugar Co.
3 bales bags, Hoffnung and Co.
2 bales bags, D. Nichol
500 bags flour, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
12,347 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.
53 cases chimneys, 6 packages glass and earthenware, Mason, Brothers
8 packages drugs, J. Watson
31 packages coach work, E. Williams and Co.
32 cases paperhangings, H. H. Groth.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

DEPARTURES.

June 29.—School Boy, for Richmond River; Wressel Castle, for Newcastle; Claud Hamilton (s.), for New Zealand; Dandenong (s.), for Sydney.

TWOFOLD BAY.

DEPARTURES.

June 28.—You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne; City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town.

ROCKHAMPTON.

DEPARTURE.

June 28.—Circe, for Sydney.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

JUNE 29.

Station	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
QUEENSLAND.		
Cardwell	SE. Fine	
Townsville	SW. Fine	
Bowen	SE. Fine	
Port Mackay	SW. Fine	
Clermont	SW. Fine	
Waverley	S. Fine	
Nebo	E. Fine	
Rockhampton	Calm. Dull	
Hawkwood	Calm. Fine	
Maryborough	SW. Fine	
Gayndah	Calm. Cloudy	
Roma	W. Fine	
Brisbane	SW. Fine	
Toowoomba	E. Fine	
Dalby	Calm. Fine	
N. S. WALES.		
Tenterfield	NNE. Fine	NE. Fine
Casino	W. Fine	NW. Fine
Grafton	Calm. Fine	E. Cloudy
Clarence Heads	W., light. Fine	WSW., light. Cloudy
Glen Innes	W. Fine	NE. Fine
Inverell	NW. Fine	NE. Fine
Port Macquarie	SW. Fine	NE. Fine
West Kempsey	W. Fine	NW. Fine
Armidale	SW. Fine	SW. Fine
Tamworth	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Gunnedah	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Narrabri	SW. Fine	W. Fine
Muswellbrook	W. Fine	Calm. Fine
Murrurundi	Calm. Fine, frosty	NW. Fine
Singleton	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine
Maitland	W. Fine, frosty	W. Fine
Port Stephens	W. Fine, sea smooth	W. Fine, little sea
Newcastle	NW., light. Fine	NW. Fine, sea smooth
Berranjuie	NW., light. Fine	Calm. Fine
Windsor	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Sydney	W. Fine	NE. Fine
South Head	SW. Fine, sea smooth	NE. Fine, sea smooth
Wollongong	N., light. Fine	W. Fine
Kiama	Calm. Fine	NE., fresh. Fine
Jervis Bay	WNW., fresh. Fine	NE., fresh. Fine
Goulburn	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Braidwood	Calm. Frosty	Calm. Fine
Araluen	Calm. Fine	SE. Fine
Moruya	Calm. Fine	SE. Fine
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine, frosty	W. Fine
Bombala	NW. Frosty	NW. Fine
Cooma	S. Fine	WNW. Fine
Eden	S., light. Fine	NE. Fine
Yass	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Albury	Calm. Foggy	Calm. Fine
Bathurst	Calm. Foggy, frost	Calm. Fine
Carcoar	SE. Clear	S. Fine
Mudgee	W. Fine, severe frost	Calm. Fine
Cassilis	Calm. Fine, clear	Calm. Fine
Merriwa	Calm. Fine. Frost	Calm. Fine
Wellington	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine	SE. Fine
Orange	Calm. Fine	S. Fine
Forbes	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Grenfell	W. Fine	Calm. Fine
Young	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	W. Fine	Calm. Fine
Urana	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine
Deniliquin	SW. Fine	NW. Fine
Hay	W. Fine	Calm. Fine
Moulamein	NW. Fine	NW. Cloudy
Balranald	Calm. Fine	WNW. Like rain
Euston	S. Fine	SW. Fine
Wentworth	Calm. Fine.	N., strong. Fine.
VICTORIA.		
Melbourne	N. Cloudy	
Queenscliff	W., strong. Overcast	
Cape Schank	WNW., st. Showery	
Portland	WNW. Fine	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		
Guichen Bay	NW., strong. Overcast	
Adelaide	NNE. Overcast	
M'Donnell Bay	NW. Overcast.	

READING OF BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER, 9 A.M.

Barometer.—Melbourne, 30·075; Queenscliff, 30·000; Cape Schank, 29·75; Portland, 29·850; Guichen Bay, 29·815; Adelaide, 29·826.

Thermometer.—Melbourne, 52·5; Queenscliff, 51°; Cape Schank, 52°; Portland, 52°; Guichen Bay, 57°; Adelaide, 55·5.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 28' 1" East. 2nd June, 1871.
The Time-ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to Mean Sea Level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches.
Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy Sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

JUNE 28, 1871. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·108	56·0	58	SW.	8	0·3	0	0·00	5·0
P.M. 3	·143	61·6	51	WSW	14	1·0	0		
" 9	·276	52·0	80	W.	4	0·1	0		2·5
Mean ...	20·176	56·5	63 0		9	0·5	0·0		3·8

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·057.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 62·9 | Sun-maximum .... 98·0
Shade { Minimum .... 53·3 | Grass-minimum .... 47·9

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 135·0 at 12 18 p.m.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m. 60·6.

Total rainfall from January 1st to June 29th = 44·774 inches.
Annual average of the preceding twelve years = 51·011 inches.
Average rainfall for the period January 1st to June 1st during the previous 14 years, 28·103 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS,
arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.
Only eight of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Distance from coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	Barometer. (At 9 A.M.—June 29, 1871)	Tempra. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Max. (For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.)	Min.	Rain in inches.
Armidale	82	3278	30·370	—	—	SW.	1·0	50·2	20·1	0
P. M'quarie	0		—	—	—	SW.	4·0	67·3	41·5	0
Murrurundi	113	1050	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	57·5	35·3	0
Cassilis	146		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	61·1	35·2	0
Dubbo	230		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	53·9	—	0
Mus'elbr'k	96		—	—	—	W.	1·0	61·8	35·3	0
Mudgee	120		—	—	—	W.	1·0	56·9	32·5	0
W. M'tland	16		—	—	—	W.	1·0	65·2	42·3	0
Newcastle	1	112	30·274	46·7	84	NW.	0·7	65·3	42·3	0
Orange	132	2891	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	50·1	—	0
Bathurst	160	2333	—	28·0	100	Calm.	0·0	56·5	21·0	0
Par'amatta	16		—	—	—	W.	1·0	60·6	38·5	0
Sydney	5	155	30·311	45·7	87	W.	0·2	62·9	41·5	0
W'nworth	520		—	—	—	NE.	0·2	61·8	—	0
W'll'gong	0		—	—	—	N.	1·0	61·9	43·2	0
Goulburn	57	2125	30·370	31·5	94	Calm.	0·0	53·8	25·6	0
W. Wagga	161		—	—	—	W.	1·0	—	37·0	0
Queanb'y'n	63		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	35·2	31·7	0
Deniliquin	278	410	30·239	42·0	84	SW.	1·0	66·1	—	0
Cooma	47		—	—	—	S.	1·0	50·7	24·8	0
Eden	0	107	30·092	45·7	87	S.	1·0	61·0	42·1	0

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR JUNE 30, 1871.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.
	h. m.	h. m.
Sun	7.8	4.59
Moon	3·2 p.m.	3.42 a.m.
Mercury	6.12 a.m.	3 59 p.m.
Venus	9.56 a.m.	8 21 p.m.
Mars	11.18 a.m.	11.58 a.m.
Jupiter	7.16 a.m.	5.0 p.m.
Saturn	4.52 p.m.	7.4 a.m.

Phases of the Moon.	
Full Moon	3rd
Last quarter	10th
New Moon	15th
First quarter	26th
Perigee	3rd

Moon's age, 12·0 days.

Moon.—G.S. Declination, 5th; in Equator, 12th; G.N. Declination, 19th; in Equator, 26th; Apogee, 17th.
High water at Fort Denison,—a.m., 5h. 47m.; p.m., 6h. 20m.
Sharp frost at Mudgee and Bathurst, and frosty at West Maitland and Queanbeyan.

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

SYDNEY HEADS.

Date.	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
June 29.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	S.W.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.W.	Ditto, and ditto.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1871.

A work entitled "The *Alta California* Pacific Coast and Trans-Continental Guide" is a valuable record of a wonderful country. It marks the progress of the nation to which it belongs, and brings that kind of civilization which is developed in close contiguity with the Pacific Ocean. The construction of the railroad is as marvellous an achievement as the Mount Cenis Tunnel. The two works combined are examples of the engineering power, the daring achievement, and the great success of that branch of enterprise which belongs to the nineteenth century, and of which the ancient times afford no specimen. By an ascent, sometimes rapid, the railroad rises to a height of 7000 feet. It passes through countries, many inhabited only by those employed in its preservation. It opens to enterprise districts which every reader first remembers as among the mysterious and primitive portions of the American continent, over which the travellers moved with hesitating steps, and spent months in their journey.

It is too early to form any clear conception of what would be the result in the political or commercial relations of this hemisphere. It is impossible that a people so adventurous and so addicted to commerce should neglect the vast opening which the railroad has made. We can start from Sydney and reach London in sixty days. California has attractions of a nature peculiar to its physical outlines. Though American eloquence is apt to waste metaphorical language in describing the mountains, the forests, the plains, the minerals, and the fruits of a favourite region, it will be difficult to find comprehensive terms to set forth the wonders of its scenery and the abundance of its resources. The guide describes all this with much minuteness. It collects all facts and places them under sections by which it is possible to gain a fair knowledge of everything material. The descriptions are of course eulogistic, and might require revision by a critic from Europe, but this may be affirmed almost of every country seen by patriotic eyes.

The work is intended to afford information not only upon these subjects, but the terms of settlement. The great railroad has been made by a grant of ten miles on each side, and by the Government guarantee of 6 per cent. on a large amount of capital. The public lands in California are largely alienated, and it is said that many newcomers find it difficult to obtain any. The usual terms give a grant on the homestead law of 160 acres at a small fee, and the pre-emption law allows the same quantity at 1 dollar 25 cents per acre. Land that has been once offered is open to private purchase at the same rate. Large quantities have been so occupied by speculators. Land is fenced without authority, and stakes are often wantonly removed. Thus the immigrant, being told there is plenty of land, goes in search of it; but there is no guide by which he can find it, or distinguish it from that which is sold. These are, however, details which are not confined to America, but seem to beset all countries during the transition of land titles from Government to the people.

In looking over the produce of California, we see most of the productions of temperate climates are to be had in abundance. In this respect, however, California possesses no advantage over the temperate climates of Australia. In so vast a country there must be every variety of temperature. It is, however, said that persons suffering from a tendency to consumption, when declared to be past cure by the physician, have found health on the vast plains crossed by the railroad.

We must, however, caution our readers against suffering the imagination to attach great importance to points which have no interest in the minds of ordinary men who are looking for a home. It is but a small range within which most persons find subsistence and prosperity. To a man who has his living to get, it is quite enough if he reads of the prodigies of the forest, whose tops rise far above the highest cathedral. It is of not much value to have seen the peaks of those lofty mountains which are covered with the eternal snows. He may do without seeing hundreds of miles passed by him without a blade of grass. He may dispense with the curiosities of the Salt Lake, and be content with reading how BRIGHAM YOUNG and his girls comfort themselves. The conditions of prosperity are to have sufficient elbowroom, and to be within call of a neighbour.

There are few countries that really combine more elements of comfort than the best parts of Australia. There are few lands that have greater varieties of productions in richer abundance. If we compare the wages of labour and the cost of food, we shall have reason to doubt whether the American side of the Pacific is more favourable to the industrious immigrant, or gives better promise of ultimately improving the general condition of life. We say nothing disparaging to the American Continent. We are glad, indeed, that there is such vast room for mankind.

We have no doubt of the benefits attainable by intercourse between the two continents. But it is fortunate for those who, early in life, comprehend that every change has its inconvenience, and that the prosperous men are those who make a permanent home. We have often seen the contrast resulting from the different temperaments of those who have entered together on the battle of life. While one not easily moved by rumour or promise has sought prosperity by a succession of efforts by plodding industry, by a careful economy, and moderate self-indulgence, another has spent life in spasmodic energy, in restless impatience, in wasteful sacrifices, and in continual desire to seize distant advantages which are never attained. Some curious examples of this are afforded by the biography of Americans. One year they have been successful, the next year in adversity. Many have spent their whole time in packing up, in marching from county to county, in learning new callings, in inventing new machines, in cultivating new clearings: sometimes working on the road, and some times members of Congress; now spouting a lecture, and now playing a farce. Such men are indeed sometimes useful to others; but they rarely enjoy domestic happiness, and woe to the women and children who have to partake their fortunes.

The line of packets to America will, however, open a way to those who fancy that happiness is only to be found over the water, and, perhaps in the balance of years as many may have the same notion on the other side. All might benefit by remembering the homely words of Dr. FRANKLIN, in his "Poor Richard:"—

"I never saw an oft-removed tree,
Nor yet an oft-removed family,
That throve so well as those that settled be."

In anticipation of the arrival of the regular telegram which may be looked for early next week, we have a scrap of European news by a Dutch vessel, from Galle. It gives the important but not unexpected intelligence that the insurrection in Paris is over. That the insurgents would be subdued ultimately was a matter of certainty; because if the army at the command of M. THIERS was not equal to the occasion, the army at the command of Count BISMARK would have been. The German authorities had intimated that though not desirous of interfering in the internal affairs of France, they would be forced to do so unless order was speedily restored. This was not out of any respect for France, but because they wanted their money. That money is only obtainable by loans, and capitalists will not lend while France is in convulsions. The departure of the victorious troops was delayed as soon as the insurrection in Paris broke out, and the telegram under date of May 17th states that the Germans were concentrating their forces before Paris. The necessity for their action, however, was superseded, though it is possible that their movements may have stirred up the Versailles Executive to a little more promptitude, for on May 21st the National army engaged the Communists, gained a victory, and effected an entrance into Paris. M. THIERS, as a Frenchman, has been naturally wishful to abstain from the shedding of French blood even in the cause of order, and he has therefore been using all his influence on the one side to remonstrate against German interference, and on the other to persuade the Communists to abandon their mad enterprise. But if the Germans limited him to time and were prepared to fulfil their threat of recapturing Paris if he did not, he had no alternative but to order the long-delayed attack. It was less disastrous and less disgraceful for France that the insurrection should be subdued by Frenchmen, than that order should be restored by the Germans. Deeply as the country has been humiliated by its late disasters, there is yet one lower deep to which it might descend, and that was to have the authority of the French Executive re-established in the metropolis by the aid of foreign bayonets. That disgrace France has fortunately escaped, and order has been re-established under the auspices of the National Assembly. The Government, however, is still left with a very serious difficulty as it has a large number of political prisoners on its hands, and the spirit that prompted the revolt is still rife. The chiefs of the Communistic movement were enthusiasts, and their adherents are numerous. If they were content to spread their opinions by argument, and enforce them by moral suasion, there would be no danger to the State. But they despise the slow process of conviction, they wish to establish their doctrine by the sword, an aim by the suppression of a free Press to create a compulsory uniformity. Almost one of their last acts appears to have been the suppression of all journals except those of their partisans. This is the way in which liberty runs mad and in its madness devours itself.

The telegram states that the Germans demand a plebiscite in France. We must await a fuller explanation of the meaning of this statement; but it seems to intimate a demand on their part that the French people should express themselves through the medium of universal suffrage as to the sort of government they would prefer, and to imply further that the assistance of Germany would be given to sustain that government. The cause of order in France is the cause of Germany until the loan is negotiated and the money paid. But there may be some more delay in this than Count BISMARK at first anticipated, as capitalists may be somewhat chary of lending to a rickety Government that is only supported by German bayonets, and that may collapse under revolutionary movement as soon as that support is withdrawn. In knocking the French Government to pieces the Germans did more than they wished. This gave them a military advantage while the war lasted, because it disorganised the Executive and weakened the resistance. Now that peace is restored, it imposes on them additional anxieties. A weak Government suited them when they had simply to fight it, but they want to see a strong Government now, because only a strong Government can borrow two hundred millions sterling. It is easier, however, to knock a Government down than to set one up. If there is to be a plebiscite France has before it three alternatives—either to vote for the restoration of the Empire, for the restoration of a constitutional monarchy, or for the maintenance of a republic. The past voting has been so much under Government dictation that it affords no clue to the real sentiments of the people. All that we know for certain, is that the republicans are strong in the great cities, and that the small landed proprietors desire a Government that will give them peace.

The colonial question appears to have been brought once more under the notice of the House of Commons, on a motion by Mr. MACFIE for a conference of colonial representatives. The Government objected to the conference, and maintained the efficacy of the Colonial Office, which was to be expected, but at the same time made a declaration to the effect that England attached the greatest value to her colonies, and considered that her influence was materially augmented by their existence. Such a declaration intimates that the change in public opinion has penetrated to the Cabinet, and that we shall not hear so much as before of preparations for the happy day when the mother country shall bid her ripened colonies good-bye.

The progress of army reform has been advanced by the carrying of a bill through the House of Commons to abolish purchase. We may thank the Germans for this movement.

The laying of the sub-marine cable between Singapore and China was reported to be progressing favourably. The process commenced on the 19th of May, and up to the latest date no hitch had occurred. By the 25th 685 miles of the line, out of 1630, had been safely laid, so that in another week the whole task would probably have been successfully achieved, and Hongkong merchants can now telegraph direct to London. The other telegraph to China by the north-about route through Siberia is also making satisfactory progress. The submarine section that is to connect Shanghai with Posietta Bay was to be shipped about the 30th of May. When this line is complete, China will enjoy the advantage of two independent and competing lines of communication with Europe.

SUPREME COURT.—Business this day: Term List. Crown Case:—The Queen v. Griffin, part heard; the Queen v. Jobson, the Queen v. Jagelman and Harwell, the Queen v. Dangar, the Queen v. Valentine, the Queen v. Eckford, the Queen v. West. Master's Office: At 10.30, Turner and others v. Turner and others, to tax costs; Sempill v. Lee, minutes; Aitken v. Mann, minutes of decree; Knox v. M'Donald, minutes of decree on F. D. and C.

DISTRICT COURT.—This Day.—Ca. Sa. Motions: Frey v. Buchanan, Whitton v. Bull, Pierce and another v. Kennedy, Pierce and another v. Carroll, Josephson v. Unwin, Barnard v. Hennessy, Callaghan v. Helm, Johnson v. Ledger, Thornton v. Fletcher, Flynn and wife v. Goggin, Cohen v. Robinson, Hurley v. Edwards, Hargraves v. Agnew, Keating v. Beauchamp, Paul v. Atkins, Zions v. Edwards, James v. Dunnicliff. Interpleaders: Pearce v. Hill, Pearce v. Hill, Doyle v. Hackett. Cause: Sloman v. Watson and another.

HEBREW SCHOOL.—Last night, an examination of the pupils of the certified Denominational Hebrew School took place in the new Schoolroom at the Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-street. The spacious room was crowded by the children and their friends, who were obviously very much gratified by the proceedings. The pupils were examined in spelling and the geography of Australia, and they showed a very high degree of proficiency in these branches of knowledge. They were also examined in Hebrew reading and spelling, by the Rev. A. B. Davis, apparently with the most successful results. Several recitations and dialogues were given by some of the scholars, who for the most part showed a thorough appreciation of the compositions, which they delivered with considerable freedom and force. But the most delightful portion of the entertainment consisted in the singing of the children, who gave the "Song of Nature," "Sing we now of Happy Home," and "Oh if I were a Sunbeam," with the most charming effect. The chair was occupied by Mr. Saul Samuel, M.L.A., who at the close of the examination and the entertainment, said that no language that he could command would describe the proficiency of the pupils so forcibly as it had been manifested by the examination which they had witnessed here this evening. This school received some aid from the Government; but it had also to be supported by private contributions, which, he regretted to say, were scarcely adequate to the requirements of the institution. As far as he was concerned, he would rather see our children mixing with others in the Public schools of the country; but as the education given in those schools was not altogether of a secular character, and as the religious instruction was such that Jewish parents could not approve, we thought it necessary to establish this school. Knowing the importance of education, and having observed the thoroughly efficient character of the instruction given, he hoped that the parents would exert themselves to provide all the funds that were requisite to meet the exigencies of the case. He had looked over some of the examination papers, and he was astonished to see the proficiency which they disclosed. He thought that these papers not only did credit to the scholars, but they also reflected the highest honour on their teachers. Mr. Wodhill (the English master) explained that the teachers had been at great pains to get a written examination from the scholars; and the prizes which were to be distributed were allotted according to the number of marks obtained. The examination had been conducted by thoroughly disinterested persons, and the only discrimination which had been made was based upon the proficiency of each pupil. The Rev. A. B. Davis then proceeded to distribute the prizes, handsomely bound valuable books, to the children.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, POINT PIPER ROAD, WOOLLAHRA.—Last evening the anniversary tea meeting in connection with this place of worship was held in the schoolroom adjoining the church. Flowers, foliage, and mottoes were tastefully arranged upon the walls, and gave the building a pleasing appearance. About two hundred persons sat down to tea. A public meeting was afterwards held, presided over by the Rev. O. Copeland, the pastor of the church. The proceedings having been opened with singing and prayer, Mr. W. J. Green, the secretary, read the report, which first alluded with satisfaction to the acceptance by Mr. Copeland of the permanent pastorate of the church, and briefly referred to the death of the Rev. Mr. Veitch, formerly the pastor. During the year it appeared that the church and schoolroom had been painted, portion of the church reseated, gas introduced, and other improvements effected, at a cost of £99; the whole of the expense having been met by special donations. For the financial year ending 31st March, there had been received the following amounts:—Weekly offerings, £389; for alterations to church and introduction of gas, £60; for the London Missionary Society, £58; for the Sunday-school, sacramental fund, &c., £52: the total being £561. Since that date the balance for the repairs to the church had been received. The church and schoolrooms had been entirely cleared from debt. There were eighty-two members on the church roll. The attendance at the Sunday services was most encouraging, nearly all the seats being let. A Bible class for ladies had been established, and was largely attended. The ladies' working society still continued to give help to many poor families. The chairman, having narrated the circumstances connected with his position as pastor, stated that as he had, after twelve months' stay with them, received the unanimous call of the Church and congregation, he had merely to say that he was at their services and would try to serve them as well as he could, for their own sakes, and for the sake of their one Lord and Master. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Revs. Messrs. Kirby, Howden, Forsaith, Johnson, Sunderland, and Mr. G. Oakes.

AN EXTENSIVE SYSTEM OF LARCENY.—A young girl named Ellen M'Iver, who appears to have been previously under the notice of the police, was charged at the Water Police Court, yesterday, upon five informations in which she was accused of stealing wearing apparel. It appears that since March last she has been in the habit of calling at various houses, and upon some plausible pretence obtaining a night's lodging. Having so far succeeded in her object, it was a matter of little difficulty to appropriate any articles which may have been left about the room in which she was accommodated. She usually left in the morning, stating that she was going upon some errand, but did not return, and it was only after she had victimised a number of benevolent persons that her career was brought to an end by the police. The following is a list of the articles stolen by the accused, as mentioned in the various informations upon which she was charged, viz.:—Alpaca skirt, black scarf, silk belt, a purse, an umbrella, a stuff jacket, a jet brooch, a pair of gloves, a calico petticoat, a skirt dress body, a parachute, a chemise, black alpaca jacket, flannel petticoat, and 6s. 6d. in silver. In each offence a conviction was obtained, and the prisoner was sentenced to six months' imprisonment altogether.

PRESENTATION.—On Monday evening last, after the usual drill, an address and a purse of new sovereigns from the Sydney Mint, were presented on behalf of the Volunteer Engineer Corps to their drill instructor Sergeant-major Hill. The address was read by Lieutenant Rowe, and the purse was presented by Captain E. O. Moriarty.

ARCHBISHOP POLDING.—Yesterday (St. Peter's and St. Paul's day) was the thirty-sixth anniversary of Archbishop Polding's consecration, and the occasion was distinguished by special services at St. Mary's Cathedral. The day was ushered in by peals from the belfry, and in the morning the Archbishop assisted by the Vicar-General celebrated pontifical high mass. A numerous body of clergy and a very large congregation were present.

OWNER REQUIRED.—A lad, named William Furley, was brought up at the Water Police Court yesterday and remanded on a charge of having a silver watch in his possession, which there was reasonable cause to suspect had been stolen. An owner is required for the property, described as a silver open-faced English lever watch, No. 13,662; no maker's name. The watch is attached to a steel albert chain.

ERRATUM.—In our report of the Municipal Council, which appears in Wednesday's issue, a mistake occurs owing to the reporter having been inadvertently furnished with an incorrect balance sheet. The appendices were given (showing receipts and expenditure, and salaries) for 1869 instead of 1870. The proper statement for the latter year is as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
City rate	37,083	1	8
Watering street rate	2,471	1	1
Rents—Markets, wharfs, baths, &c.	10,291		1
Fees, fines, and licenses	5,090		9
Paving rate	239	1	10
Repayment for works	1821	1	11
Sale—Sweepings	1323		0
Stores, printed papers, &c.	643	5	0
Rent—Hardwick toll	363	3	0
Sale of, and advances on, debentures	21,700	0	0
Interest	6	2	4
Transferred from Town Hall fund	355	5	0
Government endowment (1869)	10,000	0	0
	£91,423	6	8
Due to Bank, 31st December, 1870	2,065	3	0
	£93,49[illegible]	9	8

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Due to Bank, 1st January, 1870	3,58[illegible]	3	4
Salaries	5,45[illegible]	5	4
Rent	[illegible]	10	0
Stationery, printing, and advertising, &c.	4[illegible]	10	11
Elections and citizens' lists	[illegible]	16	6
Furniture, fuel, &c.	[illegible]	10	4
City works	56,[illegible]	10	[illegible]
City assessment	[illegible]	5	[illegible]
Town-hall building	10,[illegible]	0	[illegible]
City markets	[illegible]	5	[illegible]
Repayment of fines to police	[illegible]	18	[illegible]
Lighting	7,[illegible]	6	[illegible]
Interest	3,2[illegible]	19	[illegible]
Watering streets	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Law expenses	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
Sinking fund	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	11	[illegible]
	£[illegible]	9	8
Debentures outstanding	£[illegible]	0	0
Advances on debentures	[illegible],000	0	0
Due to Bank	[illegible]	3	0
Sinking fund, Cr.	[illegible]	3	4

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

YOUNG.

THURSDAY.

There was a stormy meeting held here on Tuesday night, to take into consideration the advisableness of forming Young into a municipality. After a deal of angry talking and personalities, a motion was put that his Excellency be petitioned to form a municipality. An amendment having been made that the meeting be adjourned for five years, a show of hands was taken, and declared in favour of the motion. Both sides claimed the victory. The meeting broke up in confusion amidst groans and cheers.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY.

The Treasurer, Mr. Berry, addressed his constituents last night. He said he had induced the banks to give 4 per cent. interest on the £1,200,000 now in their hands; he hoped to meet the deficit without fresh taxation, but, if not, he would tax all holdings above 320 acres.

The Government have decided to suspend the erection of the Supreme Court buildings for the present.

The Dutch man-of-war Curaçoa will sail round Australia via Sydney, Brisbane, Port Darwin, and Adelaide, and then return to Batavia. Mr. Frazer is a passenger, and is accredited by the Dutch Government to arrange for the opening up of steam communication with Australia.

The licenses of the Coloseum, Oriental, and Continental Cafés have been cancelled.

All the Ministers have been re-elected unopposed.

The schooner Hector is ashore at Queenscliff, and is likely to become a total wreck. The crew have left her.

The markets are nominal; breadstuffs are lower; sugars are more active.

QUEENSCLIFF.

THURSDAY.

ARRIVED.—Claud Hamilton (s.), from New Zealand; Aldinga, from Adelaide.

SAILED.—At 7 p.m., Dandenong (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY.

The announcement of the end of the Paris insurrection was received last night at the Theatre and White's Rooms with loud cheers.

No doubt exists now as to the Glenelg railway scheme being carried out.

Two hundred tons of bran sold at 7½d.; wheat, 5s. 11d. to 6s., buyers declining to give a better figure.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.—Our telegram of later European news, contained in yesterday's *Herald*, stated that the Archbishop of Paris had been shot. If fatally, he is the third holding that sacred office who has met with a violent death since 1848. The death of Archbishop Affre at the barricades in Paris, in the year above mentioned, is thus recorded in the "Annual Register:"—"The day had been signalized by the death of the Archbishop of Paris. This excellent prelate was determined to try whether the insurgents would listen to his voice, and allow him to act as mediator between the combatants. He proceeded therefore, clad in his sacred vestments, and attended by his two grand Vicars, towards the Faubourg St. Antoine, but stopped at the foot of the column of the Bastile, where a strong barricade had been erected, and firing was actively going on. This ceased as soon as the Archbishop was recognised, and he bravely mounted the barricade and addressed the insurgents on the other side. His words seemed to produce some effect, when suddenly a drum-roll was heard, and a shot was fired. The contest was immediately renewed, and the venerable Archbishop was struck by a ball in the loins, and fell. The insurgents rushed forward, and lifting him from the ground, carried him to a house within their barricade, where, after receiving extreme unction, he soon breathed his last. When told that he was in great danger, he said,—'Well, then, let God be praised, and may He accept the sacrifice which I again offer him for the salvation of this misguided people. May my death expiate the sins which I have committed during my episcopacy.'" He was succeeded by M. Sibour, who was assassinated by a demented priest in January, 1857. M. Darboy, who is stated to have been shot, was raised to the Archiepiscopate of Paris in 1863, and "Men of the Times" gives the following biography of this prelate:—"Darboy, Mgr., the Very Rev. George, D.D., Archbishop of Paris, was born in the year 1813, at Fayl-Billot (Haute-Marne), being a fellow-countryman of Mgr. Morlot. He was at first Professor of Philosophy and Dogmatic Theology at the Ecclesiastical Seminary of Langres. In 1846 he went to Paris, where he was appointed by Mgr. Affre chaplain to the College Henry IV. Mgr. Sibour made him honorary vicar, with the mission of inspecting the religious instruction in the colleges of the diocese. These different functions brought him in relation with a very great number of families, and procured him friends in various quarters. In 1854 he accompanied Mgr. Sibour to Rome to take part in the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. He is known as the author of 'Les Femmes de la Bible,' and 'Introduction à l'Imitation de Jésus Christ.' He was named by the Emperor to the episcopacy of Nancy in 1859, and in January, 1863, he was promoted to the archiepiscopate."

ERRATUM.—In the first leading article in yesterday's *Herald*, for Captain Walker has made 100 trips, read *one thousand* trips.

REMAINS OF MR. CROSSLING FOUND.—The corpse of Mr. Crossling, who was drowned about a month ago in an attempt to cross the Shoalhaven River, was found on the 26th instant, and at an inquest a verdict of accidental death was returned. The principal evidence was that of Richard Whittaker, a labourer, who said:—Last Friday four weeks I was at Ballalaba, on the western side of the river, about a quarter to 5 in the afternoon; the river was then flooded, about as high as I ever saw it; three men and a boy came to the bank; the deceased was one; I heard deceased say he would cross the river; he and three were on horseback; I said, "It is impossible for either you or your horse to cross;" he turned round and said, "Come on, Dick;" I thought he meant me; one of the men with him said, "Go on, I'll follow you;" at my suggestion, he took off his coat and tucked up his sleeves; he told me he could not swim; he went into the river some seventy yards above Mr. Hassall's crossing; I again advised him to turn back and not attempt to cross; one of the other men then remarked that there was 12 feet of water in the river; afterwards he got into the river he appeared to have some trouble; and a Mr. Lee and another advised him to come back he paid no attention to us, but went into the main body of the river; he and the horse then disappeared; when they re-appeared he and the horse were about eight yards apart; he struck out towards the bank; we shouted "Frank, this way;" he kept up for about half a minute afterwards; he then disappeared; I never saw him again until I saw him yesterday evening; I identify the body by the trousers and neck-tie; I do not think a body could be put where the body is, unless it was washed there; neither I nor anyone else recommended deceased to go into the water on that day; I believe the name of the deceased is Frank Crossling; the flesh is off the face, but the general appearance of the body is that of the man who went into the river on the day I named; after the man disappeared the horse came out on the same side that he went in, about 150 yards down the river; the other men went back to Mr. Hassall's; I did not hear anyone urge him to go in more than I have stated; I am given to understand that the man who told deceased to go on was Richard Cole.

WESTEN'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Last evening the Westen Company gave in the Oddfellows' Hall, Balmain, having lately arrived in Sydney, after a four months' overland trip from the neighbouring colony of Victoria, an entertainment that did not fail to create much pleasure among the audience—the gratification being the more marked in the cases of the juveniles. The first item on the programme was the widely-renowned Punch and Judy show; each evidence of the exceedingly destructive propensities of the hero of the popular domestic tragedy being the signal for unmistakable symptoms of approval. A little dog—an excellent specimen of canine sagacity, that gave evident proofs of a careful training—went through some clever feats of tumbling. A number of marionettes were also exhibited. Two of them were made to perform with remarkable precision a "Golden shoe dance" to the music of the violin. Among the other features of the programme were negro songs and dances, and an Ethiopian stump speech.

SMALL-BORE RIFLE MATCH.—The members of the Small-Bore Rifle Club assembled at the Paddington Rifle Range yesterday afternoon, to compete for their monthly prizes, at the respective distances of 1000 and 1100 yards, ten shots at each range. In consequence of the great length of time taken by some of the competitors, it was late before they commenced at 1100 yards, and the target was scarcely visible when the firing was done, which will account for the indifferent scores made. Mr. Slade made top score, and Mr. Brownlow second. The weather was fine, with a steady N.E. (left point) breeze. We append the scores:—

	1000 yards.	1100 yards.	Total.
Mr. J. J. Slade	4433334444—3[illegible]	[illegible]	69
R. Brownlow	2233344232—28	[illegible]—29	57
D. Gee	[illegible]—2[illegible]	[illegible]—27	55
A. Freeman	[illegible]—2[illegible]	[illegible]—26	54
J. Cooper	[illegible]	[illegible]—20	53
W. Freeman	2243324203—2[illegible]	[illegible]—27	52
S. Defries	2200144113—2[illegible]	[illegible]—22	44
J. R. Linsley	[illegible]—23	[illegible]—21	44
P. B. Walker	[illegible]—25	[illegible]—15	40

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LATER EUROPEAN NEWS.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.
[VIA MELBOURNE.]

The following are additional clippings from Batavia and China papers brought by the officers of the Curaçoa.

LONDON, MAY 15.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Macfie brought forward his motion with reference to the proposed Conference of Representatives from the various colonies of England. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, in replying, declared that England attached the greatest value to her colonies, and the Government considered that their existence materially augmented the influence of Great Britain in Europe. The Colonial Department, however, answered every purpose that could be subserved by the proposed Conference. The good Government of her dependencies was the only basis of mutual goodwill between England and her colonies. The Government therefore recommend the postponement of the Conference for the present.

The Tichbourne baronetcy case is progressing.

MAY 16, MORNING.

A treasonable conspiracy against the Paris Commune has been discovered, and a rising in Paris is anticipated.

It has been proposed in the House of Lords to object to the Alabama claims on the ground that the North and South are reconciled.

MAY 17TH, MORNING.

The Germans are concentrating their forces before Paris. The Commune has suppressed all journals except those of their partizans.

The women personators in London have been acquitted.

Bothwell is the favourite for the Derby.

MAY 18.

It is probable that the Prussians will attack Paris in a few days.

MAY 21.

The Federalists have been repulsed in great disorder, and the Versaillist troops are entering Paris.

MAY 22.

Eighty thousand troops of the Versailles Government have entered Paris through the Arc de Triomphe. They captured the Chateau Muette, with 600 prisoners.

It is asserted that the Germans demand a plebiscite in France.

MAY 24.

The Derby was won by Favonius' Albert Victor; and King of the Forest ran a dead heat for second place.

The abolition of purchase in the army has been carried in the House of Commons.

MAY 28, EVENING.

The insurrection in Paris has been entirely suppressed. No insurgent bands remaining. A great number of prisoners were taken.

The Archbishop of Paris has been shot.

In the House of Commons Enfield said that the Chinese circular had not been received, but that previous instructions from the Home Government had prepared the officials to act in any emergency, and we might safely rely on their judgment and discretion.

Chung How had an interview with M. Thiers, the French Minister appointed to continue negotiations at the Embassy, which had been disturbed by the Chinese circular, and which is calculated to create difficulties.

The report of D. Medhurst on Shanghai trade shows that native opinion is gradually superseding Indian.

Mr. Medhurst has been gazetted Consul of Shanghai.

NEW YORK, 20th April.

It is announced by telegraph that her Majesty's frigate Immortalite is ashore at Kingston, Jamaica, and the commander has been brought before a Court Martial.

EASTERN NEWS.

SINGAPORE, MAY 25.

685 miles of the China telegraph cable has been laid; all is well; the expedition with the cable left on the 19th instant. The whole distance to be laid is 1630 miles.

The following are the latest market quotations:—Singapore, 24th May, 1871. Gambier, 2 dollars 90 cents; black pepper, 9 dollars 60 cents; white pepper, 14 dollars 90 cents; sago flour, 2 dollars 50 cents to 2 dollars 56 cents; pearl sago, 2 dollars 92½ cents; tin, 31 dollars 75 cents, 40s.; mule twist, 110 dollars to 108 dollars; 8 quarter lb. shirtings, 2 dollars 30 cents; 7 ditto ditto, 2 dollars; 5 ditto T. cloths, 1 dollar 25 cents to 1 dollar 20 cents; 6 ditto ditto, 1 dollar 45 cents to 1 dollar 42½ cents; 7 ditto ditto, 1 dollar 7 cents to 1 dollar 65 cents. Freight to London, £2 7s. 6d. to £2 17s. 5d. Beare's opium, new, 5 dollars 60 cents. Exchange on London, bank bills, six months' sight, 4s. 5¼d. credit ditto ditto, 4s. 5⅜d. to 4s. 5⅞d.; private ditto ditto, 4s. 5⅞d.

The China Cable Expedition commenced laying the cable from Singapore to Hongkong on Friday the 19th May, and up to noon on the 20th had successfully paid out 44 miles; they [were] all going on well and weather fine.

[The] China express announces that the [stea]mers Great Northern and Africa, with the [t]ons of submarine cable to connect Shanghai [with] Waladwoskock (Posietta Bay), were to [lea]ve about the 30th May. This section will [co]mplete the lines of the Great Northern Com[pa]ny between London and Shanghai and Hong[ko]ng, which will probably be working in July. [Th]is, with the completion of the China Sub[ma]rine Cable from Singapore to Hongkong, [ex]pected in June, will give a duplicate line to [Ch]ina.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—The Wollombi correspondent of the *Maitland Mercury* states that on Monday the 19th instant, Miss Emily Patterson, daughter of [Mr. Pa]tterson, of Ellalong, was found drowned in the [Wollom]bi Brook, near her father's house. She went down [at ... o']clock in the morning, and was not missed for [an] hour after, when every search was made for her. [...], Mr. Richard Ellem, Mr. Snape, and Mr. Jarrett [worked] very hard to recover the body of the young lady, [and] succeeded after about four hours' work.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE CITY OF ADELAIDE.

YESTERDAY the City of Adelaide, steamer, 1035 tons—entered outwards for Fiji, Honolulu, and San Francisco—made her official trial trip, previous to her departure on the 1st of July, being the third boat on the new direct line to North America. At the invitation of Mr. H. H. Hall (the charterer) a large number of gentlemen were on board, amongst whom there was but one opinion expressed as to the vessel in her greatly changed and much improved state; the judicious enlargement, admirable alterations, and carefully executed fittings of the ship being such as have rendered her in every respect suitable to the requirements of any of the C. N. Z. and A. M. L. S. packets which are to leave this port. The rapidity and satisfactory performance of the vast alterations of this fine steamer (designed and carried out by Mr. J. Jaffery, the Company's superintendent engineer, within six weeks) was the theme of universal commendation. Amongst the company were the Hon. Sir James Martin (the Premier), the Hon. the Colonial Secretary (Mr. John Robertson), the Hon. J. B. Wilson (Secretary for Lands), Mr. W. C. Windeyer, M.L.A. (the Solicitor-General), the Hon. J. Becker, M.L.C. (the Postmaster-General), the Hon. Sir Terence Aubrey Murray (President of the Legislative Council), the Hon. George Allen, M.L.C., the Hon. E. C. Weekes, M.L.C., the Hon. T. Holt, M.L.C., Mr. Saul Samuel, M.L.A., Mr. J. Wearne, M.L.A., Mr. William Forster, M.L.A., Mr. John Lucas, M.L.A., Mr. T. Garrett, M.L.A., Mr. G. A. Lloyd, M.L.A., Mr. W. R. Piddington, M.L.A., Mr. J. H. Neale, M.L.A., Mr. R. B. Smith, M.L.A., Mr. S. C. Brown, M.L.A., Mr. E. Greville, M.L.A., Mr. M. Fitzpatrick, M.L.A., Mr. H. H. Hall, U. S. Consul, Mr. Charles St. Julian, Consul-General for Hawaii, Captain Eldred, Consul for Chile, Mr. R. M. Isaacs, Dr. Garran, Mr. Christopher Rolleston, Mr. W. A. Duncan (Collector of Customs), Captain Hixson, Captain Trouton (Manager of the A. S. N. Company), Mr. John Cuthbert, Mr. John Williams, Captain Shooberf, Captain Lawson, Captain Tucker, Captain Gilmore, Captain Munro (Marine Superintendent), Mr. J. Jaffery (Superintending Engineer), Mr. Broderick (Inspector of Steam Machinery), Mr. W. M. Alderson, Mr. Josiah Mullens, Mr. John Alger, Mr. Edward Chapman, Mr. J. P. Mackenzie, Mr. J. T. Neale, Mr. Franck, Mr. J. Russell, and several gentlemen taking a special interest in the commerce of this port. The speed of the vessel, on the measured mile, was twelve and three-quarter knots. The engines acted admirably all day, and no hitch of any kind occurred. It was a lovely day, and the whole party appeared thoroughly to enjoy themselves.

The company came on board the City of Adelaide, in a small steamer, at about half-past 12; the packet starting on her trial trip down the harbour shortly before 1 o'clock, with the American flag to the fore, the Company's flag at the main, and the red ensign at the staff. The City of Adelaide, having passed down the whole length of Port Jackson, remained stationary for a time off the Quarantine Ground, when the guests all went down to dinner, and showed that the sea breeze had sharpened their appetites. Mr. Hall, the Consul for the United States, presided at the festive board; having Sir James Martin on his right hand, and Mr. John Lucas on his left. The vice-chair was occupied by Captain Trouton, the manager of the company.

The CHAIRMAN, in emphatic terms, proposed the health of the Queen. He said he had very great pleasure in proposing this toast, because he felt that they were all bound to drink her Majesty's health, and because he really thought there was not a better man than himself present to perform that pleasing duty.

The toast having been duly honoured,

Mr. WEEKES said that their chairman had proposed a toast, which was always received with all due honour in Australia, and the least they could do was to reciprocate the compliment. The United States Consul had proposed the Health of the Queen of England; and they, as British colonists, desired to show their respect for America. He begged to propose the Health of the President of the United States.

The toast was drunk with cheers.

Sir James Martin and the rest of the Ministers then left the table and went on deck, but a large portion still remained at the festive board for some considerable time longer.

Mr. S. SAMUEL had very great pleasure in proposing the next toast—"Success to the new line of steamers between Sydney and San Francisco,"—the line which, by another route, connected this continent not only with America, but with the mother country. (Cheers.) In proposing this toast, which he knew would be heartily received by them all, he desired to say a few words in favour of the pre-eminent merit of this line; and, in connection with the toast, he desired to associate the name of Mr. H. H. Hall, the United States Consul, who had been so honourably identified therewith, by the energy he had practically displayed in its support. He (Mr. Samuel) remembered, most distinctly, that when Mr. Vogel came up to this country from New Zealand to advocate the claims of this route for our co-operation and support, there had appeared to him, and to many others, to be almost insuperable difficulties in the way of realising the plan so introduced to our notice. But those difficulties had all gradually disappeared, and the obstacles which once seemed all but insurmountable, had at length been entirely cleared away—mainly through the energy and the activity which had been manifested by their friend Mr. Hall. It had now been most satisfactorily shown that it was not only possible to carry out this new route from the port of Sydney to San Francisco, but that it was also a line which might be worked with a decided success. If the line had not yet proved to be all that might be expected, they must remember that a greater amount of general support would very soon make it a yet greater commercial success—productive of great and obvious advantages to the several communities which would be thereby united. He called upon them to drink to the success of this new steam line between Sydney and San Francisco, and to associate with that toast the health of the United States Consul, Mr. Hall.

The toast was drunk with cheers.

Mr. HALL (the chairman) begged to thank them all for the cordial manner in which they had received this toast, and, above all, for the extremely kind way in which they had drunk his health. His firm belief had always been that the line would be a good line, and prove to be in every respect a most successful route. He had always been very deeply impressed with this, and he had not been slow to urge its claims upon the public. But it had, he confessed, been rather a hard struggle to get his favourite idea realised. But he had determined that the line should be carried out, and he should not relax his efforts now that the project was happily accomplished. (Loud cheers.) He would leave nothing undone that might serve to make it not only the most expeditious route to North America, but the shortest, the most healthy, and the most agreeable route to Europe.

Mr. G. A. LLOYD cordially agreed with the remarks of Mr. Samuel, and especially with the commendation bestowed upon Mr. Hall for the efforts of that gentleman in furtherance of the interests of this new route. Mr. Hall was an American, and he wished with all his heart that they had many more such Americans amongst them. If we had we should most certainly get on much better than at present; for he felt that we were far too slow. There was a company which had cordially and liberally co-operated with Mr. Hall in his efforts for the establishment of that line, and he really thought they ought to remember that company on that auspicious occasion. (Cheers.) The A. S. N. Company had always heartily identified themselves with the maritime interests of this community, and deserved their support and hearty commendation in every possible way. The company was in fact so identified with the country at large, that if the country prospered the company shared in its prosperity. Thanks to the energy and enterprise with which that company had been always animated, our coasts were always covered with steamers, and by means of those steamers a constant communication was maintained, the value of which, to the community at large, it was difficult, almost impossible, fully to appreciate. He felt sure that this line would eventually prove to be *the* line to Europe as well as America, and it was because he was, from experience, so deeply impressed in its favour that he called upon them to drink to the success of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. PIDDINGTON responded for the A. S. N. Company, and in so doing entered at some length upon the question of the propriety of subsidizing this line, considering the many advantages which it held out to this colony. He adverted to the fact that in New South Wales we had a plentiful supply of coal, and expressed his satisfaction that the Congress of America should have recently taken the import duty off that article. He hoped they would soon do the same as regarded the line duty on wool. This would tend to promote a trade in wool between this and America, and give us another market for one of our staple commodities. [Sir T. A. MURRAY suggested that the wool might perhaps be manufactured in Australia with greater local advantage.] Mr. Piddington thought they would be all the better for having another market for their wool, until they had such wool manufactures. The packet service was one which it would be necessary to subsidize; and the City of Adelaide was peculiarly adapted to the nature of the voyage—more so even than the Nebraska. Her size, lofty space 'tween decks, admirable ventilation, and commodious fittings were all things which rendered the City of Adelaide peculiarly well fitted for this service. He objected to the proposals of the New Zealand Government, and did not think that that colony ought to be enabled to dictate to this community as regarded Australian letters.

Captain TROUTON also acknowledged the toast, speaking as an officer of the A. S. N. Company.

This was the last of the speeches, in which it was remarked that, by what appeared to be a rather singular oversight (although the question of subsidizing the route was touched upon by more than one speaker) no passing allusion was made to the fact, that the Hawaiian Legislature has voted an annual subsidy of £5000 in favour of this route.

The vessel, after the dinner, steamed out to sea for a mile or two, and then re-entered the Heads; the water being so still and pleasant, that nobody felt any unpleasant forebodings as to the possible results of a hearty meal.

The City of Adelaide returned to the wharf at dusk, everybody on board being in high good humour at the success of the trial trip.

NEW DISCOVERIES.—A new remedy now offered to the public, called the Household Remedy, prepared by Mr. Moore, 131, Elizabeth-street, promises to revolutionize the present system of treating burns and scalds, as it is said to remove all pain within fifteen minutes. This statement is borne out by several respectable citizens. In this day's advertisements are the names of Messrs. Cunninghame and Co., printers; Mr. Kavanagh, Market-street; Mr. Gaydon, William-street; and Mr. Warden, postmaster, Glebe. Judging from such testimony, every householder will be acting wisely in securing a pot.—ADV.

BOROUGH COUNCIL.

WAVERLEY.—A meeting was held on Tuesday, 20th June, at 7 p.m. The following members were present: The Mayor (Mr. W. Cary) and Aldermen Macpherson, Yeend, Baglin, and Stevens. The minutes were read and confirmed, and the following correspondence read:—1st. From Miss Taylor, complaining of the state of the road leading to her premises, and requesting the Council's attention thereto. 2nd. From Mr. Thompson, offering to contribute £2 10s. towards repairs from Mr. Massie's gate to the Randwick boundary. Ordered that the letters stand over for consideration to the next meeting. The following notice was, in pursuance of notice, moved by Alderman Macpherson, seconded by Alderman Baglin,—"That the Improvement Committee having failed to comply with an order made by this Council two months since, to estimate cost of repairing Cowper-street from the Tea Gardens, the roadway in the meantime having become dangerous and almost impassable, Alderman Baglin and the mover have estimated the cost at £60, and it is hereby resolved that the amount be now voted by this Council; that this be the first work proceeded with, and that the Mayor or Improvement Committee be authorised to purchase and lay down 160 yards of white metal, at 5s. 6d. per yard (£41), ballast and labour, £6, making the estimated cost of work." Alderman Yeend requested the Mayor's ruling as to whether the motion was in order in consequence of an estimate for the proposed work not being properly before the Council. The Mayor ruled the motion out of order, being contrary to section 40 of the Municipal By-laws. This concluded the business on the paper. Tuesday, 27th June.—A meeting of this Council was held on the above date. Present—The Mayor (Mr. W. Cary), and Aldermen C. J. Stevens, S. Dickson, J. Birrell, R. Yeend, J. Macpherson, W. Henderson, L. Baglin, and D. Fletcher. The minutes were read and confirmed; and Mr. Thompson's letter having been read, its consideration was postponed to a later period of the evening. Reports: Alderman Dickson brought up a report from the Improvement Committee, estimating cost of repairs to Ardern-street from Mr. Massie's gate to Randwick boundary. 2nd. From Miss Taylor's property to Mr. Massie's residence, estimated cost of repairs, £10. 3rd. Repairs to Paul-street, estimated cost, £6. 4th. Repairs to Cowper-street from Tea Gardens, estimated cost, £25, and in same street, from Smithers-street to Church; estimated cost of repairing same £35. Report received. Alderman Fletcher brought up a report from the Finance Committee, and moved its adoption, recommending sundry payments amounting to £30 6s. Report adopted. Special business: The Mayor reported having expended the sum of £10 on urgent repairs to roads. Notices of motion: Alderman R. Yeend moved,—"That this Council do meet on this 27th day of June, to consider whether it would be advisable to remove the Improvement Committee and to grant a call of the whole Council for Tuesday, 4th July, for the purpose of rescinding a resolution passed by this Council on the 21st February, 1871, appointing the said Improvement Committee." Alderman Bayliss seconded the motion. Question put, and the votes for and against the motion being equal, the Mayor gave his casting vote for the motion. With reference to Mr. Thompson's letter, resolved, on the motion of Alderman Henderson—"That Mr. Thompson be requested to subsidise the Council with one-half the amount required to repair Ardern-street, estimated cost of same being £8." The Council then rose. W. MORTIMER, Council Clerk.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POLICE OFFICE.—Tuesday, June 13, before Mr. Richards, J.P. John M'Causland, on summons, was charged with challenging to fight one Robert Wade. It appears that on Sunday, the 11th, there had been a fight on the Pitt Town Road, between Wade and a man named Brown, the prisoner's employer. Wade gave Brown a beating, when the prisoner came up to avenge his injured mate, and challenged Wade out, but the latter declined another battle. The prisoner was committed for trial at the ensuing Quarter Sessions, bail being allowed in £20 and two sureties of £10 each. Tuesday, June 27.—Before Messrs. Ridge and Dick, Justices of the Peace. Henry Pitt was brought up in custody, charged with entering the dwelling-house of Mr. W. H. Johnston, of Portland Head, on the night of the 21st instant, with intent to commit a felony. The prisoner was in the employment of Mr. Johnston as a farm servant, and on the night named Mr. Johnston was absent from home. The prisoner slept in a kitchen loft apart from the dwelling-house, and was seen to go to bed by another servant, who slept in the same apartment, between 8 and 9 that night. The family retired to bed shortly before 8 o'clock, and locked up the house. About a quarter to 11 one of the Misses Johnston heard footsteps coming up the stairs, and next heard a noise in her room, like some one disturbing the drawers and moving the boxes. Soon after she heard a noise, like some one falling over things in the next room; she got up and obtained a light, when the prisoner was discovered in Mrs. Johnston's bedroom. He had nothing on but his shirt, and pretended he did not know where he was, or how he got there. He ran down stairs as quickly as he could and out of the back door. Prisoner, it is thought, effected an entrance through a small window. He was committed for trial at the ensuing Quarter Sessions, bail being allowed in £40, and two sureties in £25 each.

TAMBAROORA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE object of the present is to supply the public with a few facts relative to Tambaroora as a quartz-field, leaving them to form their own conclusions.

The first crushing-plant, "the Victoria," of four stamps, started in November, 1860, followed by the "Excelsia," of twelve stamps in 1862, and by the Rose of England of four stamps in 1863. The quantity of quartz crushed at these machines with the returns of gold, were to the end of 1869—

	tons.	oz.			
Victoria ..	15,870	31,852	average	2 oz.	per ton.
Excelsia ..	13,373	16,255	"	1·4	"
Rose of England	800	8,000	"	10·	"
	30,043	56,107		1·17½	"

The great bulk of this quartz was obtained from reefs which after being worked down to the water level, were abandoned, as from being worked in small parties and with but limited appliances, the water proved too strong for them. Many of these reefs have been taken up again recently with every prospect of success. Amongst them may be noticed the Emily, from which more than 3000 tons were raised, until at a depth of 120 feet the water proved too strong for the small parties of two and three miners working only by day. In 1870 the rich returns from Hawkins' Hill began to tell on the general average, as will be perceived by the returns of 1870 and the first four months of 1871:—

	tons.	oz.	average	oz.	dwts.
Victoria ..	1875	10,669	"	5	14
Excelsia ..	1727	3,233	"	1	17½
Little Wonder ..	1896	7,966	"	4	4
Vickery ..	2393	6,934	"	2	18
	7891	28,802		3	13

The Little Wonder, equal to 8 stamps, started in May, 1870; and Vickery's, 10 stamps, 1st November.

These returns compare with the Victorian fields most favourably, as the highest return from any field on the Victorian side was Beechworth, when in 1869 3725 tons were crushed, yielding 13,862 oz., or an average of 3 oz. 14 dwts. 7 grs., and the lowest was from Ballarat in 1863, when 238,603 tons were crushed, producing 38,157 oz., or an average of 4 dwts. 21 grs.

The returns from all the fields in Victoria, as stated in Mr. Brough Smythe's return to the end of 1868. Being

	Tons.	oz.		dwts.	grs.	
Ballarat ..	2,113,362	673,842	average 0	6	9	
Beechworth ..	628,580	687,599	" 1	1	21	
Sandhurst ..	1,178,016	681,289	" 0	11	15	
Maryborough ..	622,953	393,428	" 0	12	15	
Castlemaine ..	872,497	575,240	" 0	13	4	
Ararat ..	346,887	258,774	" 0	14	22	
Gipps Land ..	53,372	76,025	" 1	8	12	
	5,811,669	3,346,201	— 0	11	12¼	

The rich reefs on Hawkin's Hill were only reached at a depth of more than 200 feet from the surface, and are not now down more than 250 feet. In Victoria reefs have been followed down with steady yields, to a depth of more than 700 feet, and in California to over 1200 feet, so that the prospects of Tambaroora are certainly cheering.

The crushing requirements are being well met, as Mr. Chappel's machine of 15 stamps started at the beginning of the month, and two other batteries are in course of erection, one of 8 stamps, removed from Clark's Creek, is being put up at the foot of Hawkin's Hill, and Mr. Eisenstädtu is now erecting one of 15 stamps, with the most recent Victorian improvements, on the north end of the Emily reef, about one mile north of the Tambaroora township.

The district will then be supplied with the crushing power of seventy-two stamps, capable of reducing about 700 tons weekly.

The population of the district is about 2900, of these it is estimated that 1000 are European miners and 500 Chinese.

Miners' rights issued in January this year:—

European ..	580	Chinese	..	115
To end of May ..	222	"	..	91
	802			206

These numbers are estimated to represent the miners working at Tambaroora proper, the balance being located on the Lower Turon and the Macquarie.

Fifty-one business licenses have been issued this year to Europeans, and ten to the Chinese; and twenty-seven quartz leases, representing 101 acres, have been taken out on the five months of this year.

It is of course difficult to estimate the number of miners engaged on the field during the sixteen months of '70 and '71, when 28,802 oz. were produced, which at £3 17s. 6d. per oz., represents £111,608; and at 500, which is a liberal estimate, this would give £223 a man for sixteen months' work. But it must be remembered that of this number not more than one-half were engaged upon "crushing quartz," the other half being occupied in opening claims which are not yet yielding returns. The average rate of wage in the district is £2 10s. per week.

In conclusion, I feel confident that a visit to Tambaroora, with its steady industrious population and comfortable residences of the miners, with their gardens and orchards, and the fact that many have been resident there since 1853, steadily accumulating, would do much to remove the unfavourable impression entertained by the Sydney capitalists as to the risk incurred in assisting the miner to develop the riches of this field, which must ultimately, with or without external assistance, prove to be one of the richest fields in Australia, as in no field that I have ever visited (and I have seen most of the Victorian and New Zealand quartz-fields) have I witnessed anything like the steady aspect of internal prosperity, the small proportion of blanks,—and reefing losses so much of its speculative character.

PURE AIR *VERSUS* STENCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The Government Medical Adviser, in his report to the Colonial Secretary, as published in your issue of to-day, refers to the great probability of small-pox being communicated to us by means of foreign quick-going steam-vessels. But my opinion is that, when the disease does break out in our midst, its cause will be found to arise from the numerous dirty stinking yards with which our city abounds.

My business of late has caused me to visit many habitations in Sydney, and I have been much surprised at the total want of cleanliness (as regards the yards) exhibited by many of the inhabitants. At a house which I visited yesterday, although the yard attached thereto was perfectly clean, the stench arising from that of its neighbour was almost unbearable. On my advising the party whom I visited to lay information of the nuisance with the inspector, his reply was that by so doing he would make an enemy of his neighbour, which would be less desirable than the smell. And this, Sir, is the case with many; rather than make enemies they prefer to put up with their neighbour's filth. In other cases several tenants have the use of one yard, and each one considering it to be the other's duty to keep the yard in order, the result is that it is neglected by the whole and remains in a state of filth from one year's end to another. Nor is it among the poorer classes alone that this evil exists, but with many whose position would lead us to expect a better state of things will this neglect of cleanliness also be found.

Our present Mayor has had the courage, in the face of much opposition, to enforce many laws which tend to the welfare of our citizens, and I have no doubt, if it be in his power, that he will ere long have the stinking yard nuisance remedied; but the great aim should be, when every yard in the city is in a state of perfect wholesomeness, to keep them in such state, and this can be effected only by an inspector visiting each yard about once a month; and where a person is convicted of having caused a nuisance a heavy penalty should be enforced.

I am yours, &c.,

June 27: F. F.

ADJUSTING OF COMPASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Your leader of this day's issue bearing on "Enquiries into naval disasters" in general, and loss of the Auckland in particular, induces me to trouble you with a few remarks on the same subject. In the third paragraph of the said leader are the following sentences:—"The necessary preparation of compasses for the sea, and the value of a card pointing out the deviations, are matters of loud dispute among nautical men. We have heard it stated by a high authority that if these cards were not thrown aside they would lead ships into destruction."

Public safety, I think requires the above matter to be thoroughly ventilated and discussed. Are we not all directly or indirectly interested. Do not circumstances occasionally compel either ourselves or our relatives or friends to cross the deep? Have we not merchandise and property amounting to thousands upon thousands of pounds floating on the same element? Also a large capital invested in insurance companies?

As a nautical man, and one for many years connected with the steam marine of Port Jackson, I beg leave to differ with the "high authority" mentioned in your leader, and should much regret, after such a leader, files of your widely circulated journal leaving by City of Adelaide for distribution in America and the United Kingdom, without some one publicly advocating the absolute necessity, as a wise and judicious precaution, that all commanders of iron ships should be in possession of a correct table of deviations of their compasses before they are allowed to leave port. The limits of a simple letter will not allow this subject to be fully dwelt upon, but I think I may fairly advance, as an argument in support of my opinion, that in science, art, manufactures, and navigation, &c., &c., we are only in our infancy compared to the mother country, where it is and has been imperative for all iron vessels to be swung and compasses adjusted. Would the large shipping interest there submit so long to unnecessary and vexatious regulations? I think not. The high authorities there on these matters are indisputably men of the highest attainment and greatest talent in their various professions—scientific and practical men—men before whom we in the colonies are, comparatively speaking, children in knowledge and experience.

The "high authority" you mention cannot surely dispute that compasses on board iron vessels are liable to local attraction, and have therefore a deviation, the amount of which we are in ignorance of until we discover it by observations; and can he deny but the readiest and simplest method of ascertaining the same is the usual one of swinging the ship, &c., whilst in port.

We have then, presuming the swinging, &c., has been attended to by a competent person, a correct table of deviations of that ship's compasses, to be depended upon under ordinary circumstances, for the time being, and whilst not subjected to too great a change, of position, that is several hundreds of miles of departure from locality of observations. I say, under ordinary circumstances, because occasionally, electrical disturbances in the atmosphere, fogs, &c., and too close proximity to certain coasts, disturb the magnetism of your compasses; but a careful commander watches his compasses day and night, and takes every opportunity of testing their truthfulness by observations of the heavenly bodies, and will correct his table of deviations accordingly; but there are times when the safety of a ship entirely depends on the truthfulness of the card of deviations furnished by the operator who swung the ship: they are when a vessel has to put to sea, in narrow waters, in thick weather night coming on, and a gale rising, on a dangerous coast, stoop too, where soundings are of little or no guide, what else has a commander then to depend on but a thorough knowledge of the errors of his compasses?

During the dark and stormy days and nights of the long winter months on the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and in the North Sea and North Atlantic, I am of opinion that to iron vessels sailing in those waters the deviation cards or tables supplied them are the bases of their navigation. No doubt several ships may be mentioned that have been lost, although their compasses had been adjusted; and persons might fallaciously argue, since so and so has happened, what is the use of our swinging our ships? Would they if taken seriously unwell, neglect the necessary precaution of consulting a medical man, because so-and-so had died under professional treatment; again, because steam ships well found with fire-engines, hoses, and other appliances for extinguishing fires, have occasionally been burnt, does it follow that we should not take precautionary measures to enable us to subdue and smother a fire on board ship under ordinary circumstances.

I will conclude by expressing my firm conviction, that a Marine Board is not to be found, either in a British possession or in the United Kingdom, to endorse the opinion, "that if these cards were not thrown aside they would lead ship into destruction."

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM WOODS,
Marine Superintendent of the late Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Mail Company.

Bridge-street, 29th June.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT AT THE NEW MARKET BUILDINGS, AT NEWCASTLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I understand that an impression exists in some quarters that I am in some degree responsible for the recent failure which took place at the above buildings.

Will you kindly allow me to correct this error.

The buildings in question are being erected from my designs, which were selected in competition, but the works are being carried out under the supervision of a local architect, and are in no way under my control.

The most important feature, however, as affecting my responsibility is the fact that the arch which fell was no part of the design furnished by me, but was wholly an innovation.

I am, therefore absolutely free from any share of responsibility for the collapse of a structure which had no existence in my original plan.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, Architect.

Pitt-street, Sydney, June 29.

MUNICIPALITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Knowing that your columns are always open for the purpose of affording information to your readers, I have taken the liberty of asking your opinion on the 11th clause of the Municipalities Act under the following circumstances:—Some time since a petition was formed, consisting of 172 signatures, and presented to the Governor, praying that a certain district should be incorporated as a municipality after the publishing thereof. A counter petition, consisting of 179 signatures, was presented, and being in the majority, nothing further was done by the Governor to promote the object of the original petition. Some short time elapsed when another petition was signed, containing 210 signatures (140 of which were collected and verified by a non-resident of the area proposed to be incorporated nor in any way liable to be rated) having the same object as the original petition. No counter petition appearing against this a proclamation was issued in due course declaring the area set forth in the petition a municipality. The clause alluded to provides that all signatures for or against a municipality must be verified by a person who is a resident householder within the area proposed as a municipality. Under this clause arise the following questions:—1st. Whether these 140 signatures verified by a person contrary to the Act can be received as valid signatures under the 11th clause? 2nd. If these signatures are invalid, the counter petition having the majority of signatures, is the municipality legally constituted under the 25th clause; 3rd, whether a proclamation once issued, declaring a certain area a municipality, can be revoked if not according to law; 4th, whether the proclamation issued is not defective.

Your early attention to the above will confer a great favour on a

RATEPAYER.

[There is nothing whatever in "Ratepayer's" objections. The first petition for incorporation having been got rid of by the more numerously signed counter petition, *that* movement was at an end. The "signatures" to the new petition—if those of persons bona fide liable to taxation—were *all* "valid." The want of such a verification as is required by section 11 might, as regarded 140 of these signatures, have been made the subject of an objection, if there had been a counter-petition against the second movement; but as the matter stood the irregularity was immaterial. The constitution of the municipality is perfectly legal and irrevocable, and would have been equally so if "Ratepayer's" objection had before incorporation been such as might, if then raised, have been fatal. The power of revocation given by section 15 has no reference to technical objections as to matters preceding the issue of a proclamation, but to defects in such proclamation itself.—ED. *Herald*.]

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	625	11	2
Wine (still)	22	8	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle)	28	10	0
Tobacco and snuff	178	8	0
——— (unmanufactured)	69	10	6
Tea	104	11	8
Coffee and chicory	23	8	9
Molasses	24	7	0
Opium	30	1	11
Dried fruits	77	13	6
Nuts	0	5	10
Ad valorem duty	271	12	3
Specific duty	162	16	5
Pilotage	37	7	8
Harbour dues	3	5	0
Total	£1659	17	11

The Windsor Castle has cleared for London, with 2023 bales wool, 847 casks tallow, 941 hides, 25 casks 2868 cases meat, 3791 cakes 4800 ingots copper.

The Elfin, from Manila, brings 395 tons sugar.

The wool sales to-day, though not very important, displayed great firmness and active competition on the part of buyers. The prices realised for wool were quite equal to those of last week. Sheepskins showed an advance on former rates, and all offered found a ready market.

Mr. Turner sold 7 bales greasy wool at 2½d. to 7¾d., 4 mixed at 6¼d. to 10¼d., 5 scoured at 12¼d. to 13¾d., 2 handwashed at 8¼d. to 11d., 2 locks and pieces at 8¼d. to 9d., 15 lots sheepskins at 3¾d. to 5¼d., and pelts at 1½d.

Messrs. Irwin and Co.'s sales consisted of locks and pieces at 6d., pelt wool at 12½d. mixed at 8¼d., sheepskins at 4d. to 5¾d., pelts at 2d.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench disposed of ⌒ over J, 11 bales fleece wool at 11d., 1 handwashed at 8½d., 1 pieces at 5¼d., 1 locks at 4d., 7 greasy at 4¾d. to 7¾d., 2 fleece at 12¾d., 2 handwashed at 6¾d. and 11d., 1 mixed at 10d., 3 locks at 3d. to 4¾d., and 2 lots sheepskins at 5¾d. to 5¾d.

Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin sold: W in diamond, 16 bales scoured wool at 14¼d., 2 at 9¾d.; EL, 28 at 14¼d., 12 at 11¼d., 2 at 13d.; J&JD, 10 at 15¼d.; MC, 4 at 16¼d., 1 at 13¼d.; JF, 4 at 16¾d., 2 at 11¼d.; G in diamond, 6 washed at 9¼d.; ⌒ over AT, 18 fleece at 11½d., 3 slightly damaged at 11d.; MHM, 11 at 10¾d.; DP over B, 8 greasy at 6½d., 4 lambs at 8d., 2 clips at 4d.; 3 scoured at 10d. to 13¾d., 3 mixed at 4¾d. to 9¼d., 1 washed locks at 9d., 1 fleece at 12¼d., 2 clips at 4¼d., 9 lots sheepskins at 3¾d. to 5¾d., 3 pelts at 1¾d. to 2¼d.

We understand that the R. M. S. City of Adelaide will take 250 bales of wool, purchased here to order of a Californian woollen manufactory. This is the first shipment made sent to that market.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

BROWN AND JONES.—At their Bazaar, at 10.30 a.m., Horses, Vehicles, Saddlery, &c.
G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.
G. M. PITT.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yard, at 11.30, Fat Sheep.
BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at their Mart, at 11, Fat Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at 1, Dairy Produce, &c.
W. G. HENFREY.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.
S. GRAHAM.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.
T. R. SMITH.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.
ELLIS AND CO.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, Shingles, &c.; at Depot, at 11.30, Fat Calves, Pigs, Poultry, Pork, &c.; at 12, Dairy Produce, &c.; at 4, Tallow, Hides, Fruits, &c.
N. W. RAVEN.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 11, Billet-wood; at Black Swan Yards, at 12, Suckers, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Bacon, &c.
G. WELLS.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.
MACKENZIE, BROTHERS.—At Railway, Hay Straw, &c.; at the Central Australian Yards, at 12, Fat Calves, Dead Pigs, Suckers, Poultry, Dairy Produce, &c.
GOSPER AND MOSES.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Dog and Duck Yards, at 11.30, Fat Calves, Pigs, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Fruit, Pork, &c.
C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11, Fancy Goods, Brushware, Glassware, Jewellery, &c.
C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Flannels, Butchers' Knives, &c.
S. LEVIN.—At the Union Hotel, Mill and Dixon streets, at 11, License, Bagatelle Table, Engine, Glassware, Ales, Wines, Spirits, Furniture, &c.
CHANDLER AND CO.—At No. 4, Park-street, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects.
IRWIN AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10, Leather; at 10.30, Hides, Hair, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow, &c.
J. A. TURNER.—At his Produce Stores, at 9.45, Leather; at 10, Curriers' Tools; at 11, Hides, Hair, Horns, Bones, &c.; at 2.15, Tallow.
HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 9.45, Leather; at 10.30, Hides, Calfskins, Horns, Bones, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow.
MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Leather, Hides, Wallaby Skins, Horns, Bones, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow, &c.
RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Stores, at 10.30, Hides.
LISTER AND SON.—At their Rooms, at 11, Household Furniture, &c.

THE AGRICULTURAL RETURNS FOR 1870.

THE Agricultural Returns for 1870 have just been published, along with Mr. Fonblanque's report. A classification of the holdings in Great Britain, according to their acreage, has been made by the collecting officers this year for the first time. In England, out of a total of 393,669 holdings, 213,626, or 54 per cent., do not exceed 20 acres; in Wales the total is 55,978, of which 27,186, or 48 per cent., do not exceed 20 acres; and in Scotland the total holdings number 79,603, including 45,434, or 57 per cent., not exceeding 20 acres. The proportion of holdings between 20 and 100 acres is 28 per cent., and the probable quantity of land held is 7,810,000 acres, or about 26 per cent of the total acreage. The holdings of a size above 100 acres are in the proportion of 18 per cent. of the total holdings, and the quantity of land held under such holdings is probably not less than 20,000,000 acres in round numbers, or about 65 per cent of the total acreage included in the returns. The total acreage returned for the United Kingdom as under all kinds of crops, bare fallow, and grass, in 1870 was 46,177,370 acres, against 46,100,153 in 1869. Of the total acreage in 1870 Great Britain had 30,407,579 acres; Ireland, 15,652,578 acres; and the Islands, 117,213 acres. In Great Britain the land was divided between tillage and permanent pasture in the proportion of 18,334,723 acres, or 60 per cent., for tillage, and 12,072,856 acres, or 40 per cent., for permanent pasture; in Ireland 5,661,610 acres, or 36 per cent., were under tillage, and 9,990,968 acres, or 64 per cent., were under permanent pasture; and in the Islands, 95,742 acres, or 81 per cent., were under tillage, and 21,471 acres, or 19 per cent., under permanent pasture. In 1870, the United Kingdom had a total acreage under corn crops (including beans and peas) of 11,755,053 acres, of which 9,548,041 acres were in Great Britain, 2,173,109 in Ireland, and 33,903 in the Islands. Under green crops (including potatoes) the total acreage for the United Kingdom was 5,107,135 acres, of which 3,586,730 were in Great Britain, 1,498,719 in Ireland, and 21,686 in the Islands. Under bare fallow the total acreage for the United Kingdom was 630,294 acres, of which 610,517 acres were in Great Britain, 19,054 acres in Ireland, 723 acres in the Islands. Under clover and other kinds of seed grasses under rotation the total acreage for the United Kingdom was returned at 6,320,126 acres, of which 4,504,894 acres were returned for Great Britain, 1,775,825 for Ireland, and 39,407 acres in the Islands. The acreage under permanent pasture in 1870 in each division of the United Kingdom has already been stated comparatively with the total acreage under tillage. Of the 11,755,053 acres under corn crops in 1870 in the United Kingdom, 3,773,663 were under wheat, 2,623,752 under barley, 4,424,536 under oats, 74,527 under rye, 539,968 under beans, and 318,007 under peas. Comparing the corn crops of Great Britain and Ireland, it appears that of wheat Great Britain, inclusive of the Islands, had 3,512,749 and Ireland 260,914 acres; of barley, Great Britain had 2,371,739 and Ireland 243,435 acres; of oats, Great Britain had 2,763,300 and Ireland 1,648,764 acres; of rye, Great Britain had 65,166 and Ireland 9281 acres; of beans, Great Britain had 530,095 and Ireland only 9644 acres; of peas, Great Britain had 317,198 and Ireland not more than 1071 acres. The green crops, including potatoes, occupied a total acreage in the United Kingdom of 5,107,135 acres in 1870. Potatoes were grown to the extent of 1,089,296 acres, turnips to the extent of 2,559,629 acres, mangel to the extent of 332,409 acres, carrots to the extent of 19,925 acres, cabbages, kohl-rabi, and rape to the extent of 189,344 acres; and vetches, lucerne, and other green crops, except clover or grass, to the extent of 366,532 acres. The total number of each kind of live stock in the United Kingdom upon the 25th of June, 1870, was:—Horses, about 2,580,000 of which Great Britain possessed about 2,050,000 (including horses liable to duty), and Ireland 530,000; cattle, 9,235,000, of which 5,403,000 were in Great Britain, and 3,796,000 in Ireland; sheep, 32,786,000, of which the number in Great Britain was 28,397,000, and in Ireland 4,333,000; and pigs, 3,650,000, of which Great Britain had 2,171,000 (exclusive of pigs kept in towns and by cottagers having less than a quarter of an acre of land), and Ireland 1,459,000. With the view of obtaining some information that might assist in showing the progress in the practice of agriculture in Great Britain, a few questions were added to the instructions issued for the guidance of the collecting officers, which they were requested to answer to the best of their ability. The following abstract of the answers has been made, showing the number in the affirmative and negative under each question:—1. Whether the draining of land is extending?—England, number of counties, 42; number of answers, done, or not required, 6; yes, 25; no or not much, 11. Wales, number of counties, 12; number of answers, yes, 4; no or not much, 8. Scotland, number of counties, 33; number of answers, done or not required, 5; yes, 18; no or not much, 6. 2. Whether hedges and fences are being removed to enlarge area of fields?—England, number of counties, 42; number of answers, yes, in parts of counties, 35; no change, 7. Wales, number of counties, 12; number of answers, yes, in parts of counties, 4; no change, 8. Scotland, number of counties, 33; number of answers, yes, in parts of counties, 15; no change, 13. 3. Whether steam cultivation is in use?—England, number of counties, 42; number of answers, yes, 19; no, 14; Wales, number of counties, 12; number of answers, yes, 3; no, 9. Scotland, number of counties, 33; number of answers, yes, 5; no, 24. 4. Whether the use of machinery for cutting the crops and preparing corn for market is increasing?—England, number of counties, 42; number of answers, cutting crops, yes, 41; preparing corn, yes, 39. Wales, number of counties, 12; number of answers, cutting crops, yes, 11; preparing corn, no, 12; Scotland, number of counties, 33; number of answers, cutting crops, yes, 26; no, 2; preparing corn, yes, 26; no, 2. The data for affording comparison with foreign countries are too meagre to afford any satisfactory information on a subject which must be of the highest utility.

DR. DOLLINGER AND THE AUSTRIAN CATHOLICS.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* says, writing on the 15th instant:—The Municipal Council of Vienna has given a powerful impulse to the religious movement which has taken place among the Liberal Catholics of Austria in consequence of Dr. Dollinger's famous declaration against Papal Infallibility. One of the members of the Radical party, which under other circumstances is generally in a small minority in the council, proposed a resolution "that an address should be forwarded to Dr. Dollinger, expressing gratitude for, and sympathy with, his spirited and manly conduct;" and this resolution was carried almost unanimously, together with another for addressing a petition to the Government urging that the relations between Church and State should be legally regulated, and steps taken for preventing ecclesiastical abuses. There was so general a concurrence of opinion in favour of both these resolutions in the council that they would probably have been passed without discussion if a Roman Catholic priest, the Abbé Gatscher, who is a member of the council, had not opposed them in a long speech. The Abbé asserted that the municipal council had no right to pronounce an opinion on a matter of dogma, and appealed to the fairness of the Protestant and Jewish members of the council. The latter, however, replied that the doctrine of infallibility was not a question of dogma, but of common sense; the Austrian Bishops had voted against it, and although they (the Protestant and Jewish members) were not interested in the matter themselves, they represented numbers of Catholics who were, and therefore considered it their duty to give an opinion on the subject. Similar manifestations have taken place in other parts of Austria, and the movement is daily growing stronger and more extensive. It has also spread to the clergy, and one of them—a young priest named Patersani, has already fallen a victim to his liberalism. A short time before the publication of Dr. Dollinger's letter Patersani preached a sermon in one of the principal churches of the capital, strongly advocating toleration for all other religions; and Archbishop Rauscher consequently suspended him as a preacher, though he still left him the right of reading mass. Petersani was so much encouraged, however, by Dr. Dollinger's declaration that he published an appeal to the public asking for signatures to an address of congratulation to the eminent theologian. The Consistory, upon this, passed a sentence of deprivation upon him, excluding him from the performance of all priestly functions; and this measure appears to have produced the intended effect, for Petersani has withdrawn his appeal.

AMERICAN REPORTERS.—American reporters do not lose opportunities from any excess of bashfulness, and gallantly do their best to supply their journals with a list of their own questions to the interviewee, if they are unable to give his answer. The British Commissioners who have been sent from this country to confer with the Americans, no sooner arrived in the harbour of New York than their steamer was boarded by the reporter of the *New York Herald*, which takes credit to itself for being the first newspaper which got hold of the Britons. The gentleman of the Press, without losing time over useless preliminaries, at once asked Lord de Grey his opinion on the various points in dispute between the two countries, and then inquired as to the nature of the instructions which had been furnished by the British Government. Failing in obtaining as full information as he could desire on these points, the reporter sought for something worth hearing from the other passengers, and learnt that during the voyage "Earl de Grey and Lord Tenterden were often observed pacing to and fro on the hurricane deck, apparently in an agitated state of mind, and intent on maintaining the most profound silence relating to the Commission. The Earl is a man of about 45 years of age. For a person in his exalted position he looks rather insignificant. His hair and full beard are of a reddish hue, and he wears a single eye-glass. His Lordship speaks with an unmistakable London accent." This is followed by a few remarks on the other members of the Commission. "Lord Tenterden is of the middle height, has a black beard and dark complexion." Professor Montague Bernard, however, seems to have shown no outward sign, either on the voyage or in harbour, of what was passing within him, and is described as being wary and one who could keep his counsel. Some of the party who suffered from sea-sickness are duly reported in that respect; and no detail connected with any of the individuals was wanting in the searching report published by the *New York Herald*.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

WRECKS AND CASUALTIES.—A Board of Trade return has just been issued as to the wrecks and casualties of shipping during the year 1870. From this it appears that the total number of shipping casualties attended with loss of life "on and near the coasts" of the United Kingdom was 118 in that year, of which 103 were total losses and 15 "partial damage," and that the number of lives lost was 711. The number of British sailing ships included in this number was 90, involving a loss of 567 lives; of British steamships 10, involving a loss of 80 lives; and of foreign sailing ships 18, involving a loss of 64 lives. It would appear from this list, judging by the number of voyages made by steamers and sailing ships, which are now nearly equal in tonnage, that steamers are much safer than sailing ships. There have been fewer casualties, and the number of lives lost is fewer. Steamers are also the passenger-carrying ships, so that accidents to them would be proportionately dangerous to life. Of the loss of life in steamers, one was through foundering, 23 through the stranding of one ship, 29 from four collisions, and 27 from four accidents by other causes. Thus collisions are the great source of danger to steamers. Among sailing ships, however, 105 lives were lost through the foundering of 19 ships, and 371 by 40 strandings. Sailing ships are thus proved to be less seaworthy than steamers, and though there are more accidents than there ought to be to the latter from "collisions"—a danger to which they are more liable than sailing ships—still the new accidents from this cause are of much less importance than the old accidents from unseaworthiness.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.*

(*From the Times.*)

THOSE who may read *International Relations* will confess that we need make no apology for noticing a book whose contents have been chiefly collected from our own columns. There may be diversity of opinion as to the value and soundness of the writer's views; there can be none whatever as to his exceptional competency for dealing with his subject. A German to whom the English language and idioms are familiar as his native tongue is no phenomenon, although Germans may be scarce who have mastered the slang which gives tone and vigour to our style, or who can point their periods with Scotch proverbs and bywords. But, searching Europe over, it is rarely, indeed, you stumble on a man who out-Mezzofantis Mezzofanti in all the semi-barbarous dialects of Oriental nationalities, who is as thoroughly versed in the eccentric tongues of Slavs and Czechs as an ordinarily educated Englishman in French or German. It is needless to indicate the advantage this gives the profound student of international relations. International relations knit themselves as a rule about the ever-changing politics of the East, and the most reliable indications of the shifting signs of the times are best gathered from a variety of journals, the circulation of which beyond the limits fixed by their language may be counted on the fingers. Individually, the official or semi-official organs of Belgrade, Bucharest, or Lemberg may have little influence, and their appeals or provocations may go no further than a very restricted local circle. But their utterances are the straws that show how the wind is setting from St. Petersburg, Paris, or Vienna — the wind that at any moment may blow up to a hurricane and sweep Europe like a tornado. The author of *International Relations* quotes from day to day not merely such papers as the *Journal of St. Petersburg* and M. Kutkoff's organ and the *Czas*, but the Servian *Srctorid*, the Bulgarian *Narodnost*. the *Vidov Van*, and the *Monitorul*, and a dozen or two of kindred journals supposed to be inspired or subsidised by the great intriguing Powers. His letters embrace the eventful period between the respective conclusions of the two great wars to which the new German Empire owes its existence. They begin with the preliminaries of the peace of 1866; they end with the preliminaries of the peace of 1871. They resolve themselves accordingly into a history of the triumph of German unity over those jealousies and machinations that culminated in the French aggression. The peace concluded after Koniggratz may be said broadly to have left the growing power of victorious Germany face to face with the great military empire of the West. Austria was crushed and humbled; Russia embarrassed financially and politically, for the absolute Czar was in opposition to the educated sentiment; England ostentatiously isolated from Continental complications; Italy exhausted; the minor States in expectancy and open to the intrigues their expectant attitude provoked. Thus France, in a not unnatural jealousy, had the game all to herself, and the only question, if she meant to play, was how should she make it. Knowing, as we do, the genuine uneasiness felt by the German Empire at this moment, after the unexampled successes of the late war, when we look back on the very ambiguous position occupied by Prussia, we stand amazed at the genius and good fortune that have steered her to unity through the rapids. In 1866 she had been just sufficiently successful to provoke the apprehensions of all her neighbours, without having attained a strength so absolute as to enable her to bid defiance to a coalition. She had annexed States like Hanover, and wealthy municipalities like Frankfort, whose discontent might be reasonably supposed to be, in the meantime at least, a source of weakness. The potentates she had ousted were intriguing from foreign Courts. She was hopeful, without being assured, as to the universality of the national aspirations for unity in South Germany, for in States like Wurtemberg and Darmstadt the Princes and their Premiers were something very like open enemies. She was so doubtful of her own strength, she believed so profoundly in the reality of the military force of France, that she suffered Napoleon, without having set one battalion in motion, to stop her on her march to Vienna and dictate terms with regard to Schleswig. Such was the situation in the autumn of 1866, and it leads us naturally to the much-vexed question — was it really France or Germany who deliberately provoked the war of 1870? Of course, the immediate declaration of hostilities—in other words the choice of the moment—meant nothing more than the sacrifice of a moral advantage in view of a greater military gain.

The writer of the letters assures us it was the earnest wish of Germany to avoid the war, although in her heart she felt all along that war was inevitable. So said Count Bismark frankly and consistently, and Count Bismark was so invariably frank on the matter that of course one is disposed to distrust him. But let us look at all the circumstances, and see if they do not bear out the assertions of Germany. Germany, or rather Prussia, when she entered on a French war played to lose everything, while she stood to gain little or nothing. Already her *prestige* as the victorious and patriotic champion of Unity had made the absorption of Southern Germany a simple question of time. It was only delayed by domestic political considerations and the supposed necessity for temporising with formidable neighbours. The Chancellor absolutely risked his popularity by discouraging the separatist tendencies of Varnbühler and Dalwigk. Thus, when Germany elected to fight, she staked nearly all on a first success. If Woerth and Speicheren had been crushing French victories, she was scarcely assured beforehand as to the effect on Saxony, Hanover, Hesse, and the Southern States. At least, even the author of *International Relations* owns to "the relief" with which the news of South Germany's hearty concurrence in the war was hailed in Berlin. Austria would have been certainly up in arms, for the menacing neutrality of Austria still detained two Prussian *corps d'armée* on the Oder. In the face of Russian feeling excited by the prospect of Russia having her own way in the East, through the popular agency of a French alliance, could the Czar have ventured on the significant intimation which paralysed the hostility of the Hapsburgs? What of Denmark and Scandinavia? Overrating the strength of France, as he did, in common with the rest of the world; fully conscious of the feelings of his neighbours, does it not stand to reason that Bismark would have gladly avoided war if possible? Doubtless the Chancellor, clear-sighted beyond other thoughtful Germans, knew better than they that the struggle was inevitable, and busied himself in far-reaching preparations while France was talking and vapouring. Yet his whole policy, as later history has disclosed it, squares itself with the assumption that he did his very best to delay the struggle, trusting something to the chapter of accidents. He did not fight on the Luxemburg question, when Germany was relatively better prepared than later; he conceded much in the matter of the Hohenzollern concession. Moreover, his protestations are confirmed in every respect by the remarkable evidence of Baron Stoffel, which we reprinted the other day. In his confidential letters to his master the French Military Attaché at Berlin echoes the very language of the German Premier. He writes, Count Bismark "knows that time is his most useful ally, and that by fighting France he would jeopardise the results of 1866." And, again, "Prussia is not in the least anxious to attack us, but, on the contrary, will do anything compatible with honour to eschew war."

International relations were influenced more than anything during these four years by the hesitating tentative policy of the French Emperor. Except his indiscretion, nothing is brought out more clearly in the letters than the consistent way in which he belied his reputation for sagacity. To begin with, in his direct advances to Count Bismark, by utterly misconceiving the position of his antagonist, by mistaking the nature of the ground he had to manœuvre on, he prepared for himself beforehand the successive diplomatic defeats that disconcerted those who might have been his allies. To angle for Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine, even to ask the coalfields and fortress of the Saar, was to assume that conquering Prussia was in a position to partition Europe obvious to her personal advantage. Whereas if Bismark, answering for Prussia, was strong at all, he was strong as representing the principle of German unity and the inviolability of German soil. It was the championing that principle which had given the Hohenzollerns, who had never any but distinctly German interests, the start of the Hapsburgs with their cosmopolitan Empire. The half-constructed fabric of the Hohenzollern's growing power would have collapsed on the first symptom of selfish understanding with the Bonapartes. It becomes idle to examine too closely into Bismark's character or motives, and, indeed, he need not have troubled himself to analyze them himself. A sincerely patriotic policy was the surest way of gratifying the ambition of Prussia. Yet, strangely enough, that was precisely what the Emperor Napoleon failed to see. Prussia could listen to nothing of peaceful compromise brought about at the cost of the weaker States, and by the very rejection of the French proposals she proclaimed her growing strength and independence. Opinion in France became more clamorous about asserting the traditional *prestige* that was menaced by the Emperor's *laches*. The Emperor's popularity was gravely threatened, and the stability of his dynasty became daily more problematical. When he had to give up the hopes of peacefully solving the difficulty to his own advantage, he became more and more persuaded that a German war was the only way out of his dilemma. But even supposing his armies to be a match for those of the Prussians, which there is reason to suppose he had begun to doubt, unless he could come to a clear understanding with the great Powers of the East, the chances were much against the campaign being localised. Austria, or, at least, the Austrian Emperor, he might count upon, but the real key to the situation was in Russian hands. The relations of Russia and Prussia were so far anomalous as to give the most ample scope to diplomatic ingenuity, and every encouragement to French intrigue. Up to 1866, although the educated German had looked down with some contempt on their half-barbarous neighbours, and the Russians had repaid with dislike the contempt of which they were uneasily conscious, still there seems to have been no very strong animosity between the nations. After the Austrian defeat in 1866 the state of feeling began to change. Russia grew jealous and Prussia distrustful. The national and patriotic party in the Czar's dominions began to view with alarm the circumstances that threatened to change a vassal into a master. They saw a great Power form itself upon their frontiers—a Power with strong conservative instincts, a clear interest in the navigation of the lower Danube as well as the Baltic and Black Sea, and a tremendous military organisation. The anti-German party were headed at the Court by no less a personage than the heir-apparent, who avowed its most uncompromising opinions; it was represented in the press by writers brilliant and incisive as M. Kutkoff. Had it asserted an influence proportionate to its energy, and we may add to its intellect, there can be little question General Fleury's mission would have had the precise results he expected from it, and in all probability the Germany of 1871 would have been the Germany of 1865, materially weakened. But Prussia had one fast friend in St. Petersburg, and that friend was the Czar. The autocrat of the Russias, as their temporal head and spiritual father, embodied the fanatical devotion of millions of peasants, and thus there can be little doubt it was Alexander's personal regard and reverence for his uncle, the German Emperor, that created united Germany and precipitated the disasters of France and the fall of Napoleon. The celebrated telegram flashed from Versailles by Frederick William to the Czar was no mere political manifesto, although it undoubtedly had its significance in that way. It was the heart-felt expression of gratitude for the consistent friendship that had kept Russia neutral at the crisis of Prussia's fate; that, by coercing Austria later, had disengaged the whole strength of North Germany for the French campaign.

So, in spite of his efforts, Napoleon was left without allies. Russian Poland was a centre of intrigue, the object of a propaganda that came from Cracow and Lemberg. But, to a certain extent, Russia had assured the support of her Polish peasants by bettering their condition at the expense of the discontented nobles. The French leanings of Vienna counted for nothing so long as the Czar persisted in his benevolent neutrality towards the Court of Berlin. Putting Denmark out of the question, the only hope remaining to France was in the support of reactionary and revolutionary elements in Germany itself. There Napoleon must have as far misread the real state of German feeling as when he made his ill-considered overtures directly to Prussia. It was true King George had never ceased to dream of a return to Hanover, and had in a manner kept up relations with his partisans. It was true the Catholic and Ultramontane party had returned a separatist majority to the Munich Parliament; that the King of Wurtemberg and Varnbuhler were outspoken in denouncing unity; that Dalwigk, Premier of Darmstadt, had gone so far as to decline to recall his Minister from Paris, on the ground that one day he might find himself in alliance with France. It is true, some obscure Republican journals in the South were almost more vociferous than the Ultramontanes in their screams of alarm at the prospective ascendency of the Hohenzollerns. But had the French Emperor's envoys been anything but representative Imperial Frenchmen, with the defective education and ingrained prejudices of their class and race, they might have told him that the current of feeling in the South set far too strongly towards the Northern Confederation for Courts or Ministers to stem. That Napoleon did to the last count upon help from South Germany, from Hanover, and perhaps Saxony, is the only rational explanation of his deciding to fight at all. In the conscious superiority of his weapons, the writer of the letters sees his best reason for precipitating the war. He believes that Baron Stoffel recognised the superior merits of the chassepot; pointed out that Germany was steadily converting her needle-guns on an improved model, and urged immediate action if action was to be taken at all. That seems to us quite reconcilable with Baron Stoffel's published letters, outspoken as these are, as to the worse than doubtful chances of France. Baron Stoffel dwells on the fact that war is inevitable and a mere question of time. In vain he whispers his Cassandra-like predictions in the heedless ears that should have been most concerned in listening to him. In vain he warns France of the steady progress of German preparation, and urges her to that radical regeneration of everything he despondingly regards as well nigh impossible. Convinced the war must come, and that in the relative position of the combatants France was losing every day, he may well have urged on the Emperor that if he must fight he had better fight at once, while he had at least one incontestable advantage. Germany took the field with only 60,000 of her rifles converted; France had all her chassepots with their tremendous superiority of range, she had the boasted mitrailleuses she mishandled so terribly, and—she was beaten.

International relations influenced the early strategy of the campaign. Loth to part with his fond illusions, Napoleon "managed" South Germany, and threw away the only advantage he had gained by his precipitate declaration of war, made at the sacrifice of the moral sympathy of Europe. He did not dare the prompt offensive movement which, had it by any chance been successful, might have given courage to the enemies who observed Prussia malevolently in flank and rear. He found himself with some 300,000 to 400,000 troops in face of the gathering German masses that speedily numbered over a million. On the other hand, international considerations may explain the seemingly needless lavishness of life with which the Germans carried the terrible positions round Metz, when they might have sheltered themselves behind formidable entrenchments, and thrown the onus of the attack on Bazaine. Nothing but rapid and brilliant success could localise the struggle, and secure them against the diversions that might turn the scale in France's favour. It was speedily made plain that France was beaten, and then all immediate danger from Austria came to an end. But the jealousy and uneasiness of the National party in Russia were proportionately aggravated. The Czar had to make concessions in some shape; it was impossible Russia could repeat the mistake of France, and reap no compensating advantage while Germany still had her hands full. Hence Prince Gortchakoff's celebrated circular, as unwelcome in many ways to Germany as to any other Power, and in no sense, as the writer believes, the fruit of a secret treaty. After the attitude the Czar had preserved throughout the war it was impossible, however, that the German Emperor should do otherwise than entertain it favourably, or that he should reject it on a question of manner. Already, even France and Austria had entertained the idea of a revision of the humiliating condition, and after they had admitted that principle it was clearly doomed at no distant date. The Circular gave by no means unmingled satisfaction to the National party, who declared the genuine interests of Russia to be incompatible with an understanding with Germany. It will be seen, then, and it is the most interesting point for Englishmen, that in the opinion of this able student of contemporary politics, the relations between the great Empires of Eastern and Central Europe need not disquiet England. In fact, a profound gulf of antagonistic feeling and antipathetic interests yawns between the nations—a gulf that is precariously bridged by a couple of doubtful lives. In our very limited space we have been compelled to do but scanty justice to the profound and varied knowledge and the lucid reasoning of the letters. But we hope we have said enough to refer those interested in the immediate future of Europe to the volumes themselves. From this treasury of suggestive facts by an expert, they may be able to draw the materials for forming unbiassed opinions of their own.

* *International Relations Before and During the War of 1870.* By the Correspondent of the *Times* at Berlin. London: Tinsley, Brothers. 1871.

SOMETHING TO FALL BACK UPON.

THE STORY OF A GENTLEMAN WHO WAS RULED BY HIS HOUSEKEEPER.

"Well, you see, sir, it's not as if I had nobody nor nothing to fall back upon!"

"No, Mrs. Pricket, certainly not."

"And you see, sir, being as it is so, I feel as if I oughn't to go for nothing in your mind."

Mr. Willow could have told his housekeeper that she went for a great deal more in his mind than he could afford to pay; but he only smiled a faint repudiation of Mrs. Pricket's being at that low estimate with him, saying nothing.

"And of course, sir, though I am a servant (in a way), I've got my feelings!"

Mr. Willow could have replied that, though he was a master (in a way, and in a very *poor* way), he had his; but he merely nodded assent.

"So, sir, I consider that giving up my ease that I *might be* having, and nobody to say me no in no way, is worth something, sir."

Mr. Willow remembered a proverb about *gold* being bought dear, but he was silent still.

"And you can't say, sir, but what I've done my best every way to make you com'ortable."

Here was a case decided for him. If he couldn't say so, he couldn't; but he didn't see things in the same light, his view being that Mrs. Pricket's exertions tended too often to make him very uncomfortable.

"You don't say it's true, sir but you can't deny it, I'm sure?" said Mrs Pricket, in a tone of defiant irritation.

"I wish to deny nothing, Mrs. Pricket; I have found no fault with you, and I don't see what you are trying to do—to you wish to—are you thinking of—" Afraid of suggesting anything that might offend still more, Mr. Willow ceased.

"I'm not thinking about anything, sir, only the more I do and slave and worrit to make things comfortable, the more unsatisfied you seem to be, and I do take it hard, sir, I do; and when I asks myself, 'What have I done, that master never speaks nor notices me?' I can't give a 'countable reason."

Mr. Willow might have furnished a very 'countable reason for silence and avoidance of his housekeeper's society, but he assured her, instead, that she had taken offence without cause, that he never intentionally hurt her feelings (he might have added, having too much regard for his own), that he was well satisfied with all her efforts and doings, and quite sensible of the sacrifice she made of her independence to live with him.

"Yes, sir, I own it is a sacrifice, as you say but I hope I know my duty, and I don't mind my trouble nor nothing if you was satisfied."

Vainly did Mr. Willow try to convince her that he *was* satisfied; that she must not construe a sad look, which other matters unknown to her had inspired, into disapproval of her; the more he yielded, the more she demanded, adding reproaches of his showing discontent in his face because there was nothing he could lay hold of to blame in words.

"Really, my friend, if you will take to surmising I cannot help it, but you will make yourself and everybody you have to deal with (a sigh) very unhappy if you persist in that habit."

This was the finishing stroke; she "surmise!" nobody had ever laid a finger on her character before; it had come to something indeed when she was to stand and hear herself charged that way!

The torrent was so strong that Mr. Willow was in a measure carried along with it, so that he was deafened and stupefied, and could not answer. And Mrs. Pricket, overcome by this crown of her wrongs, the charge of "*surmising*," rushed out of the room, her apron at her eyes, declaring that it was too much even for *her* to bear.

"Blessed are the meek!" Can any one be too meek? Mr. Willow was too meek; the spirit of submission that should have been in the servant was in him, and the effect of this topsy-turvy arrangement was that both were injured. Let him that is appointed to drive hold the reins—and use the whip, if the steeds are sluggish or restive. Let him that reigns, whether a king or a schoolmaster, or a cook over a scullion, see to it that he maintains his rightful authority; there is no peace, no prosperity under a supine government, whether the seat of it is a country or a kitchen. Mr. Willow was so tender in spirit that, to use a common expression, "he would not hurt a fly;" but as this tenderness was not back-boned by a sense of duty as a master to exercise the authority vested in him, many a fly hurt him. Mrs. Pricket was at times a gnat to bite and a wasp to sting—at her best she was a buzzing bluebottle, and so tiresome had she become through his faulty forbearance, that life had for some time past seemed burdensome to him. A sensitive man, highly conscientious, most susceptibly affectionate and considerate of others, he was constantly blaming himself for want of these qualities when he ought to have been exercising others. What he could do in the present crisis was not apparent; what he would much have liked was that some benevolent strong hand would carry off his housekeeper bodily, and leave him, incapable as he was of contriving for it, in solitude.

"Please, sir, a lady," said the housekeeper, opening the door with a jerk, and turning her eyes away from him as if it were beyond human nature to look forgiveness of such base ingratitude.

Much relieved was poor Mr. Willow when he beheld the serene face of his cousin, a matron about his own age, who, having been paying a visit in the neighbourhood, had resolved not to go home without seeing him.

As he talked with her his troubles vanished. He forgot that they had ever existed; in due time Mrs. Pricket appeared with a solemn face and announced "Dinner."

"I hope there may be something that will suit you," said Mr. Willow, offering his arm; "I always leave things of this sort to good Mrs. Pricket; she manages so admirably for me that I should only spoil them by interfering."

"Cousin" coughed a little dry cough as she noticed the upbraiding look on the housekeeper's face; it seemed to say, "Don't think I'm going to be smoothed over in *that* way!" She felt sure there was something wrong somewhere.

It was not in the dinner; on so short a notice, Mrs. Pricket, whose pride was up, and who knew that a lady would be able to set a right value on her skill and zeal in serving, had extemporised a surprising bill of fare, considering all things, and her master and his guest did full justice to the feast, he praising everything at every opportunity, she merely assenting with a commonplace approval that was not satisfactory to the housekeeper's feelings.

"That woman is invaluable as a manager, cousin, but —" said Mr. Willow, when dinner was over, and he felt strengthened and encouraged by company; he stopped at "but."

"But what?" inquired "Cousin."

Poor Mr. Willow—now the tide had set in, wave followed wave, he laid his whole case before her, and declared that, clever as his housekeeper was, good as she was in honesty, frugality, fidelity, and strong interest in him, yet she made his life miserable.

"If I hadn't seen it, Cousin Willow, I wouldn't believe it," was the answer.

"Ah, then, you did see—you did notice how very painful her manner was while she waited on us? I assure you I quite dread your going away."

"Cousin" laughed a hearty little laugh, declaring that she was too much occupied with his behaviour during dinner to take notice of the housekeeper's.

"What did I do?" he asked, in great concern; for he knew he would have to pay penance in full when he was again in the power of the foe, if he had committed any undesigned misdemeanour against her.

"What did you do?" answered "Cousin," "why you went the way to spoil the best servant in the world; don't think me severe, Cousin Willow, but with your management you richly deserve all you have had to go through."

"You see," said Mr. Willow, after expatiating both on her value and her tyranny, "I hardly know what course to pursue; she has a house of her own and a small income enough to maintain her, so that she stays on purpose to accommodate me."

"Oh, certainly!" remarked "Cousin," with a sarcastic smile—adding, "and you would prefer her going?"

"Yes—really—valuable as she is—I—" said Mr. Willow, hesitatingly.

"Now," said "Cousin," "I see exactly how the land lies; if you will trust me to interfere, I will tackle this good woman for you, and bring her to her senses; but I much fear" (shaking her head) "that you would soon drive her out of them by your foolish behaviour; yes, cousin, and a very wrong behaviour too, I must call it."

"What had I better do?" he asked, in a state of nervous, anxious depression.

"What you should have done years ago, cousin, was to marry; then your wife would come between you and household cares, which you are about the worst man to meddle with or bear, that I know; but it's too late in the day for that now I'm afraid. I advise you, therefore, to look straight into the question of whether you are to manage your servant or your servant is to go on managing you; if you think the last suits with comfort and conscience, well and good; if no, either turn this woman off, or turn over a new leaf with her," said "Cousin."

After some further discussion it was agreed that the lady should have a conference with Mrs. Pricket, and that Mr. Willow should be decided by the result.

As her visit was only to continue till the next morning, there was no time to be lost. So, when night came, and the housekeeper was proffering various attentions as "maid," the attack was covertly opened.

"You seem to know how to make things comfortable, Mrs. Pricket."

"Yes, ma'am; it isn't hard to do that when you've got a thorough good will to it," replied the housekeeper, looking as if she was high above all conceit, and claimed nothing but moral excellence.

"You have been some years with Mr. Willow?"

Yes, she had, and now, her turn for stating her grievances being come, she pursued them with vigour, "Cousin" offering no interruption, but allowing her to go on till she failed for want of breath.

"Yes," she then remarked, "I dare say you do find it dull, alone, and Mr. Willow a very silent man."

"I don't hear his voice for days, ma'am," exclaimed the housekeeper.

"Ah! I suppose you would rather have a little fault-finding than no talk at all?"

Mrs. Pricket would not have done this, but for the sake of strengthening her position she said she would.

"Yes, yes, and then to have no interference in anything lays too much care on you; of course you would like to be directed; not to be left so much to yourself."

Now, that Mrs. Pricket was never found fault with, nor interfered with, formed the two chief items in her regard for her place, yet she assented to the question, and declared it was a great weight of responsibility.

"It is indeed—but I understand you are not obliged to remain in any service?"

Oh, no; nothing but the purest devotion induced the housekeeper to remain with her master. She had plenty to "fall back upon."

"Then let me recommend you to fall back upon it," said "Cousin," who had clearly seen into the housekeeper's determination not to go while she could stay. "I think I know a person who would be very thankful for the place, and with a little instruction in his ways, which I am sure you will be glad to give, she would make Mr. Willow comfortable."

Mrs. Pricket was snuffing the candle when this speech was made, and nearly snuffed it out, she was so startled at the unexpected suggestion. She made some confused remarks about master's never being able to bear strangers, and his having such particular ways, and hinted how much he would miss *her*.

"Oh, it is surprising how soon men get over things of that sort, Mrs. Pricket; he would be well used to a new face in a little time, I'm sure. It's very kind of you to think so much about him, but at your time of life, and in your circumstances too, you should look after yourself. Suppose I mention to Mr. Willow in the morning that you can't undertake the place any longer, and that you will do all you can to help forward the young woman I can send to him; she is a very pleasing, kind, clever, good young woman, and I'm sure you would like her."

Mrs. Pricket was fairly overcome; she was sure she never had had a thought of leaving her dear master; she did think it hard of him to lay bad things to her (alluding to his charge of her "surmising," which she had complained of in the list of his offences, and which "Cousin" had not meddled with in the way of explanation), but she would bear anything for his sake, and as to "time of life," she hoped she'd got some years of work in her yet.

But "Cousin" meant to strike home; so she made a difficulty of allowing Mrs. Pricket to continue a victim, and hinted obscurely that Mr. Willow was more than willing to release her; the consequence was an almost hysterical declaration on the part of the housekeeper that she would not go without he told her!

"Cousin" warned her, in that case, to look cheerful, and to get a chat with a friend when she felt lonely, so as not to fall into low spirits, "for I am pretty sure," she added, "if my cousin sees you out of sorts, he will write to me on the subject; he is too kind-hearted to bear to see any one about him unhappy."

"Now, Cousin Willow, I have made your bed easy for you, as the saying is; it is your fault if you spoil it," said the lady, after having the next morning told him what had passed. Mr. Willow promised heartily to be a firmer master, if she recommended him to keep Mrs. Pricket.

"I recommend you to do so now, because I think she has had a lesson, and will try to keep her place; moreover—excuse me, cousin—because you will spoil any servant, the best in England; so you may as well go on with her as ruin another."

Mr. Willow was greatly impressed by the alteration in the housekeeper, who devoutly hoped, as she assisted "Cousin" into the chaise, that she should never have to help her out of one at that door again. But she owed her much, for the salutary lesson she had taught her was an effectual curb on her temper afterwards; not that she did not occasionally break forth into turbulent fits; but she soon recovered from them, and always looked nervously (after one of such) at the directions of letters to be posted, to see if one bore the dreaded name and address of "Cousin," requiring possibly the coming of the "pleasant, clever, kind, good young woman" that she was to be so fond of! This spectre haunted her whenever conscience told her that she had transgressed the bounds of her duty; reminding her, as it did, that she was not alone in her independence, but that master, like herself (thanks to "Cousin's" interference), had "something to fall back upon."—*Good Words.*

LORD DERBY ON ALMSGIVING.—The Earl of Derby presided at the second annual meeting of the Society for Organizing Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity, which was held in Willis's-rooms, London. In the course of his speech the noble lord dwelt upon the evils arising from indiscriminate street almsgiving, but argued that until the system of relief which the society contemplated came into operation it would be impossible to prevent imposition, because charitably-disposed persons would continue to give indiscriminately. For himself, he would rather give to a dozen rogues, though strongly suspecting them to be such, than run the risk of allowing a really deserving man to starve for want of help. His lordship paid a warm tribute to the patience with which the distressed working classes bore their privations, and remarked that the surest way for a population, however patient or industrious, to become demoralised, was to see that idleness and dishonesty paid better than respectability and honest labour.

THE REICHSTAG'S VOTE OF TH[…] GERMANS ABROAD.

(*From the National Zeitung, Berlin, A*[…]

THE Reichstag, in its last sitting bef[…] fulfilled the pleasing duty of passin[…] mous vote of thanks to Germans i[…] other countries, for their sympathy […] ance in the war; and the German[…] whose attention the President com[…] vote, will publish the news with jo[…] hearts; join in the vote of thank[…] indeed elevating, affecting, and cons[…] last year, immediately after the de[…] war by the French, voices arrive[…] quarters of the world sympathisin[…] feelings of the German people. Th[…] countries beyond the frontiers of th[…] Empire in which we count our kinsm[…] lions: near at hand, Austria, and […] distance, America. Both have d[…] and earned our gratitude by their atti[…] the recent war. The German Aust[…] many of them, from the first hour took […] war to heart as if it had been the[…] They wished us to be victorious, and sa[…] salvation in our success. And they […] thinking that our victories co[…] strengthen them. Their position a[…] other peoples of Austria would hav[…] teriorated if France had been able t[…] execution her intentions against […] respect and fear for the German; […] in that event have sunk everywh[…] world, and, consequently, the fear […] felt for it by the Czechs and Poles […] have declined. Henceforth the[…] peoples are admonished to put all […] dominion out of their heads; for th[…] fellow-countrymen are, not only by […] bers, entitled to a free and respecte[…] in the Hapsburg monarchy, they ar[…] it by their nationality. Eight milli[…] mans who have their residence by […] the powerful German Empire, […] looked upon as people who […] themselves to be injured or enslav[…] and Czechs. They are prominent ar[…] their participation in German natur[…] zation; the great German Empire […] a natural support and supplies […] spiritual strength and life, althou[…] not in any political union with it; […] relation is calculated to increase the[…] of the German Austrians, we are, […] thereby placed in a position to rep[…] constantly and actively the sympathy […] felt for us in the war which has […] successful termination.

To the Germans in North Ame[…] hope that the formation of the Ger[…] will prove advantageous. It is und[…] in the last ten years, which have […] portant for German history, the po[…] fellow-countrymen in the United […] been greatly improved. They owe […] to the mighty contest which the U[…] undergo for its preservation; in […] gaged hundreds of thousands of G[…] riors, and many excellent o[…] generals of German descent […] States were kept faithful to t[…] Government chiefly by the zeal of th[…] inhabitants, and the Germans d[…] themselves by their unshaken firm[…] war became terribly protracted; in […] civil war showed quite clearly how v[…] important the Germans are for […] Fifteen years earlier they could not […] such an important part. The emi[…] Germany was down to the year […] less than it has been since then, an[…] since 1849. And of recent years […] been more emigrants belonging t[…] educated classes. Thereby our […] acquired respect and influence in […] States; and in like manner the e[…] emigrants on their European mot[…] has become greater and more visi[…] who left Germany since 1849 di[…] forget their old home, but watched w[…] political intelligence our efforts an[…] our mishaps and successes, and w[…] interested in Germany's fortune […] The signification of the year 1866 […] understood by many of our fellow-co[…] America, that Germans at home wer[…] by their views, and many of us […] escape being influenced when the […] man Confederation was praised o[…] by a citizen of the Union. Acc[…] expected that on the occasion of […] invasion of last year the Germans […] would wish us success and victor[…] were not disappointed; from the […] they have showed their sympathy […] deed. The cable brought us num[…] ings and addresses, and magnificen[…] tions were made to assist the G[…] diers. We give our best than[…] kinsmen in America, and in all ot[…] the world, and we express our w[…] hope that the sun of the new Ger[…] will send its beneficent and fruitful […] warmth to them also. Whether it […] individual trading as a merchant i[…] distant parts of Asia, or thousand […] lions of Germans living together i[…] it is advantageous to them all to b[…] be kinsmen of a nation which has […] united itself into one of the mightie[…] In this may all who stood by the […] home during the war find their best […] reward!

POWDER.

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette.*)

WHEN we first called attention to th[…] the country is quite unprovided wit[…] der for heavy guns, while of all kind[…] has been allowed to diminish in a […] less and culpable way, Lord Nort[…] the *Times* declared we were wrong, […] swering the Earl of Carnarvon the […] his lordship made such a speech as […] consciousness that we were right in […] cular; and now the *Times* admits th[…] is proved. No doubt the admission […] roundabout language, and one or two […] ments are repeated. There is also […] ous but transparently artificial apolo[…] Government in withdrawing or mo[…] order against the use of a certain so[…] lete powder; the simple fa[…] that as our authorities have […] other sort in any considerable […] they have reconsidered its m[…] find it will do very well indeed. In th[…] of the writer in the *Times*, "it becam[…] ingly desirable to take off the restricti[…] its use, and to utilise our present stock […] fore experiments were instituted afre[…] in a recommendation that this L. G. […] used "for rifled guns up to the 9-in[…] if we recollect aright the order ag[…] powder, that order also allowed its us[…] up to 9-inch; only it was added tha[…] were to be examined after every t[…] rounds. From which it would appear […] the precaution of examination has been […] by the amended order. It is found in […] of necessity and disgrace that this […] which had been practically condemne[…] used without danger to the existence […]

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small calibre; but the experimenters point out at the same time that this doubtful mixture gives an inferior velocity, and so diminishes the effect of our costly rifled artillery. That the *Times* affects to think, is all right enough. We are of a different opinion. We say it is a melancholy and abortive result of economical display that there is no supply of powder that can be used in our large guns at all—those guns which cost us such enormous sums to produce—without blowing them to pieces; while as for the smaller guns, their shooting is impaired, even if their existence is not shortened, by the use of a powder which ought to have been superseded long ago. And once more let us say, that even of this stuff there is not an adequate supply, but a most inadequate one. If war were declared within twelve months we should be at our wits' end immediately for the most elemental material of warfare; and we should have to make our fight, so far as artillery by sea and land is concerned, with a singularly inefficient and pernicious compound in the shape of powder—destructive to the efficiency of our guns, destructive of the guns themselves. There is no other powder in our magazines; nor will a year suffice to give us any sufficient supply of a better sort, though the mills work night and day.

And, according to Lord Northbrook, the Government is very doubtful whether it is expedient to give us a better sort. Just as a most excellent pellet powder was decided on four years ago and never made, so a more excellent pebble powder decided on last year had better not be made. Why? Because, though a committee of experts recommended its adoption after careful experiment, the Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories (who is not regarded as an expert—strange as that may seem) has his doubts about it; and probably because the Government want another excuse beforehand for the frightful position a war would bring it into just now. We have already made our protest against this alarming hesitation. To-day we shall content ourselves with quoting what the *Times* has to say on the subject; and we beg to remind our readers that they now listen to an authority who on a previous occasion vowed that we were altogether wrong on this subject:—

"The Committee on Explosives made a very remarkable and interesting series of experiments, which ultimately resulted in the recommendation and adoption of the present pebble powder. . . . It appears that all our heavy muzzleloading rifled guns, from the 7-inch of 6½ tons to the 12-inch of 25 tons, have with safety been considerably increased in power by the use of pebble powder. We have already referred to the enormous value of this increase in the case of the guns of the Monarch. Moreover, the adoption of this class of powder has removed from us the reproach of being behind other nations in the manufacture of warlike stores, and of having nothing but a 'brutal' mixture for use in our magnificent guns. We have, however, lately manufactured a piece of ordnance which is looked upon as the most powerful gun in the world—namely, the 35-ton gun of 11.6 inch calibre. This gun was designed before the introduction of the pebble powder; we may, therefore, conclude that, in point of strength, it was constructed with a view of withstanding battering charges of R.L.G. Lord Northbrook quoted a recent report by the Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, which states that the preliminary experiments with this gun, firing pebble powder, have shown extraordinary discrepancies. It is stated that with the same charge of powder the velocity varied by 109 feet and the pressure by 26 tons, and the conclusion drawn by the superintendent is that pebble powder, as at present manufactured, should not be introduced into the service at once. He deprecates the hurry with which pebble powder has been adopted, thinks it will score the guns to a greater extent than R.L.G., and is of opinion that, as there has been no complaint of failures with the latter powder, the introduction of a new powder may be delayed until the experiments have been completed, and it has been shown that the new powder is suitable for all our heavy guns. No complaints! Are we to accept this as a serious and deliberate opinion? No complaints against our *poudre brutale*? Why, for the last ten years the use of this powder has been to us a standing reproach. A considerable number of our heavy rifled guns have from time to time been rendered unserviceable by its use. Our 9-inch gun was ultimately defeated as regards ballistic power during the comparative trials at Tegel mainly by its employment. We have had, and have now, considerable difficulty in manufacturing common and shrapnel shell of sufficient strength to withstand the battering charge of the R.L.G. in the heavier natures of guns, in consequence of the tendency of these projectiles to break up in the bore, or become distorted in shape, owing to the impulsive strain thrown upon them by the use of this powder. Does not this state of things give cause for very grave complaint? . . . If pebble powder, as made at present, will not suit the 35-ton gun, let us by all means prosecute experiments to discover a powder that will suit it. Let us hand the 35-ton gun over to the Explosions Committee for experiment, but do not let us delay the manufacture of an article that has given highly valuable results in all our other guns. Further delay in the supply of a suitable powder for our heavy guns would be quite insupportable. . . . We should be grievously disappointed if, amid the multitude of our counsellors, we should in the end find ourselves with, comparatively speaking, no powder."

This is from the pen of a defender and apologist of the War Office; and it is simply a repetition of the worst charges. "For ten years our 'brutal' powder has been to us a standing reproach." "A considerable number of our heavy rifled guns have been rendered unserviceable by its use"—at leisure and in peace time. We have now in store "nothing but this brutal mixture for use in our magnificent guns." It is so unfit for shells that "we have considerable difficulty" in adapting it for that purpose. Further delay in the supply of a suitable powder for our heavier guns "would be quite insupportable." If amidst the multitude of counsellors we do not get such a supply immediately "we shall find ourselves with comparatively speaking no powder." That is to say we shall find ourselves by-and-bye precisely where we are now. Our opponent agrees with us entirely.

Therefore we need add no more at present, save by way of suggestion to Lord Carnarvon. We understood Lord Northbrook to say that he would furnish Lord Carnarvon privately with certain reports by Colonel Younghusband—reports closely bearing on this subject; leaving Lord Carnarvon to say then whether he desired their publication. We ask his lordship to exercise his choice in favour of publicity. It is a matter of great importance to the safety of our fleets and armies; moreover, it is a very considerable question of economy—seeing that a lack of good powder at the beginning of a war not only means using our magnificent and costly guns at an enormous disadvantage, and to their own destruction, but it means the necessity of buying it anywhere, at any price the manufacturers choose to demand. Already—and this fact cannot be too often repeated—it would take all the mills in England two years at least to give us a fair supply; and, as we have heard from the lips of Lord Northbrook himself, the War Office is disposed to go on expending our present bad stock, without adding to it any better powder. The more the facts of the case are known, then, the better. We trust that the Earl of Carnarvon will press for the report on our deficiencies made by Colonel Younghusband in 1869, and any other report he may since have made.

*CONVENIENCE Sale of Drapery, Clothing, Hats, and Caps, Cutlery, &c.—Chas. Moore and Co. request us to call the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and others, to their unreserved sale by auction of a large assortment of the above, at their sale rooms, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES FOR 1st JUNE.

SYDNEY TO PARRAMATTA. Down Trains. | PARRAMATTA TO SYDNEY. Up Trains. [illegible]

Down Trains.—SYDNEY TO RICHMOND.—Up Trains. [illegible]

RYDAL AND WALLERAWANG TO SYDNEY.—Up Trains. [illegible]

SYDNEY TO WALLERAWANG AND RYDAL.—Down Trains. [illegible]

GOULBURN TO SYDNEY.—Up Trains. [illegible]

SYDNEY TO GOULBURN.—Down Trains. [illegible]

Down Mail. Through Tickets only issued by D. Trains. N.B.—On Saturdays, Cheap Fares, at One Penny per mile 2nd class, will be issued at and from Sydney only by the 1.20 p.m. Down Train, available for return by the trains arriving in Sydney at 7.35 p.m. and 8.51 p.m. respectively. Horses and carriages not conveyed by Saturday Excursion Trains, except at ordinary rates. [illegible] Trains leave only from the Mortuary Station, and stop at Intermediate Stations if required. F. Fabian, Traffic. * Passengers to [illegible] only. The trains do not stop at these stations unless required. Notice should be given to the Guard at the previous stopping station.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, 10s. 6d, best quality. W. MAC DONNELL and CO., Brush and Mac Donnell, 226, George-street.

FOR SALE, at Mr. MOLLOY'S Old Pawn Office, 92, Bathurst-street, previous to Removing to the adjoining premises, a quantity of really good jewellery, principally second-hand, consisting of Gold and Silver Lever and other watches, Ladies' Long Chains, Negligees, and Lockets, Gold Alberts, Diamond and other Rings, Gold Ear-rings, Brooches, Scarf Pins, &c.

COOPERS' TOOLS of all descriptions, just landed by the undersigned. F. LASSETTER and CO., 421, George-street, Sydney.

FALLON'S Reisling, Verdeilho, Muscat, and Shiraz in bottle. H. E. WELLS.

XXX BOTTLED STOUTS, Guinness's and Blood's. H. E. WELLS, 48, Hamilton-st.

CASCADE BREWERY, HOBART TOWN ALE.—This celebrated Ale, in 2, 6, and 18 gallon packages on SALE; the quality is now very superior. PEATE and HARCOURT, 258, 260, and 262, George-street.

REGISTER STOVES, superior Castings, 8d per inch; Corn Shellers, 40s each. P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, and 26 oz., and rods. Caird, Paterson, and Co.

CHAIN CABLES and Anchors, all sizes; Sheathing Felt. CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

YOUNG'S PARAFFIN CANDLES, Carriage Candles, &c. CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

WOTHERSPOON'S Assorted Confectionery and Jujubes, 11-lb. tins. CAIRD, PATERSON, & CO.

FOR SALE, 400 gallons Malt TANKS cheap. Darling Brewery, Harbour-street.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

GALVANIZED IRON ROOFING, 5 feet to 10 feet sheets; ditto, flat iron, G. O. anchor and "Crown." GOODLET and SMITH, Timber Merchants, 483, George-st., near Bathurst-st., and 7, Parramatta-st., near Railway.

GALVANIZED IRON, 5 to 9 feet; G. O. and Wolverhampton flat sheets. W. CARY, Railway-bridge.

SLATES, Purple Bangor 24 x 12 to 16 x 8, landing at greatly reduced prices. W. CARY, Railway-bridge.

20,000 Post English Ash, for Sale. Robertson's Coach Factory, Pitt-street.

100,000 Spring-cart and Dray Ironbark Spokes and Stocks. Robertson's.

FOR SALE, Shingles, 14s per 1000; hardwood Palings, 10s per 100, Stenart, commission agent, Market Wf.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

TO CARTERS and OTHERS.—For SALE, in the fast-improving city of Newcastle, the oldest and best established CARRIER'S BUSINESS, with horses, drays, water carts, harness, and all necessary requirements for working the same. To an active person this is a chance seldom to be met with. For particulars apply to Mrs. CORBETT, Newcastle.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

GIBSON has for Sale an Abbott's American Express Waggon, carries a ton, £25; set double harness, £5.

GIBSON has for SALE, 2 pairs buggy and American waggon HORSES, £16 to £30 per pair.

GIBSON lends the best TURNOUTS in Sydney for hire (Sundays excepted). Repository, 282, Pitt-st.

GIBSON has several American Waggons and Buggies of all kinds, very cheap. Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

GIBSON has DRAYS, Spring-carts, and Harness of every description, new and second-hand; also, handsome Sociable, to carry 6, £25; superior hooded Phaeton, carries 6, £35; Abbot's Tray Buggy, £21; superior Bogert Sociable, £18; handsome Barouche, £31; new Croydon Basket Phaeton, 20 guineas. 282, Pitt-street.

HEAVY DRAUGHT ENTIRE, 4 years old, £35. 2 tons trial. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

SPRING-CARTS, Vans, Waggons, Sociables, Buggies, Phaetons, Barouches, cheapest in colony. Robertson.

WHEELS, of all descriptions, made to order, at very low prices. ROBERTSON, Pitt-street.

PAIR well-matched Dapple-grey Buggy HORSES, £25. Grey, 16 hands, stylish Harness Horse, £15. Bay Horse, ton trial in sand, £12. Quiet Horse, New Spring Cart and Harness, £14. Light Dogcart, £18. Pony, Gig, and Harness, £14. New Waggon, £25. S. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-st.

BAY Horse, Hooded Buggy, and Harness, £40. New Waggonet, with top, £30. Side Saddles. S. Knight.

FOR SALE, Parcel Delivery VAN, HORSE, and HARNESS. No. 235, Castlereagh-st.

QUIET MARE, 60s; Tip Truck and good Harness, £5 10s the lot, a bargain. Liverpool and Macquarie sts.

FOR SALE, Horse, Dogcart, and Harness, £20 lot; horse, spring-cart, and harness, £12 lot; van horse, £7; gentleman's hack, £12; buggy cob, very fast, £7; boy's pony, £4; single and double-seated buggies, spring-carts, dogcarts, and all descriptions of vehicles, for Sale and always on Hire. M'CARTY and BROWN, 260, Pitt-st., opposite Labour Bazaar.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

BIRCHGROVE ESTATE, BALMAIN.

For PRIVATE SALE, in one block, in order to close accounts, the remaining unsold portions of the BIRCH GROVE ESTATE, BALMAIN, comprising over 5500 feet frontage to the BIRCH GROVE and IRON COVE ROADS, the TERRACE, FERDINAND, LOUISA, and ROSE STREETS. A large portion of the estate has in addition extensive deep water frontage to SNAIL'S BAY, and the PARRAMATTA RIVER. Apply to RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street. Plan on view at Mort's Rooms.

STANMORE.—For private SALE, Cottage RESIDENCE, Harrington-street, near Stanmore Road, formerly the property of the late Mr. Miller. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, As above.

Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.

☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Fresh Young Horses. The balance of Mr. Eaton's lot.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by Mr. Eaton to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, 12 head of useful young horses. This is the balance of Mr. Eaton's horses, and are all broken in and quiet.

Waggons, for Positive Sale.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by H. Manning, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock, 3 strong-built American passenger and luggage waggons.

Hooded Buggy, Horse, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, A very useful bay pony, with a well-built hooded buggy and harness.

☞ This turn-out is for positive sale.

Horse, Buggy, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, A first-rate turnover seat buggy, with horse and harness. This is a capital lot, and the horse is a good goer.

Sale of Horses, broken to Saddle and Harness.

BROWN and JONES will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Horse Bazaar, at 10.30 o'clock THIS DAY, Several useful hacks and single and double harness horses. Also, saddlery, vehicles, &c.

Horses and Buggies on HIRE and Livery on moderate terms.

SALES held at Camperdown as directed.

☞ The attention of Contractors, Dray Proprietors, Brewers, &c., is particularly directed to the following, as Mr. Smith's heavy draught stock have always caused more attention and given more satisfaction than any others brought to this mart.

For Positive Sale.

BROWN and JONES are instructed by Edward Smith, Esq., of Ginninderra, to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Horse Bazaar, on TUESDAY next, 7 draught horses, highly recommended.

By order of the Official Assignee.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. Thomas Field.

BROWN and JONES will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Horse Bazaar, at 10.30, THIS DAY, 1 heavy draught horse, any trial, 1 superior single and double harness horse, 3 first-class drays, 1 spring dray. Also, on above account, 1 set superior harness.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Thomas Hungerford, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 3rd July, at his Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock, 160 prime fat bullocks, in lots, paddock fed.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. Clark, Brothers, to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 3rd July, at his Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock, 1600 prime fat wethers, in lots, per train from Wallerawang.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. Clark, Brothers, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, the 30th instant, at Hills and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11 o'clock, 200 prime fat sheep.

Weekly Stock and Produce Sale.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Railway Auction Mart, 792, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Fat calves, fat and store pigs, lambs, suckers, and poultry of all kinds. Fifty (50) prime corn-fed dead pigs from the country.

At 1 o'clock, the usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of roll and keg butter from the best dairies, eggs, cheese (including the celebrated No. 5 and other first-class brands), superior corn-fed bacon, lard, honey, &c., &c.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 9 o'clock sharp, Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

Produce Sale.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Railway, at 9 o'clock, THIS DAY, Hay, straw, lucerne, potatoes, 20,000 first-class shingles. At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock, Fat calves, pigs, suckers, 40 turkeys, 40 geese, fowls, ducks, dead pigs. At 12 o'clock, Roll and keg butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, lard, honey. At 4 o'clock, Tallow, hides, sheepskins, fruit, &c.

W. G. HENFREY, will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, hay, straw, &c.

T. R. SMITH will sell at Railway, THIS DAY, Hay, Straw, Pumpkins, Potatoes, &c.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, hay, straw, &c.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock, Hay, straw, corn, &c. At Railway, at 11 o'clock, billet wood, various lengths.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, at Black Swan Yards, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, Sucking pigs, fat turkeys, ducks, geese, fowls, &c. 80 cases roll butter, including all the best Camden brands. Keg butter, fresh eggs, new garden honey, lard. Cheese from the best dairies of Picton and the Oaks. Prime corn-fed Camden bacon, cheeks, hams, &c.

GOSPER and MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, Friday, at 9 o'clock, hay, straw, maize, &c. At half-past 11 o'clock, at the Dog and Duck Yards, prime calves, pigs, poultry, eggs, butter, oranges, 130 carcases of corn-fed pork.

GEORGE WELLS will sell by auction, at Railway, 9 o'clock, hay, straw, &c.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS, will sell THIS DAY, at Terminus, hay, straw, corn.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS, will sell, THIS DAY, at Central Australian Yards, at half-past 12, 10 fat calves, from Campbelltown; live and dead pigs, suckers; 20 cases prime roll butter; eggs, cheese, lard, and usual supply of poultry and dairy produce.

PRODUCE SALE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by auction, at their Stores, Circular Quay, at half-past 10 o'clock, HIDES. Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 30th, at a quarter-past 10 o'clock, Sole, kip, calf, yearling, tweed, and kangaroo leather. At half-past 10 o'clock, 638 hides, calfskins, horns, and bones. And at half-past 2 o'clock, Casks tallow. Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m., Kip, sole, harness, bag, H. T. kangaroo, calf, &c. At 10.30, Hides, hair, &c. At 2.30 p.m., Casks tallow, &c. Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Leather, Hides, Tallow, &c.

JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 30th June, at a quarter to 10 o'clock, 1200 sides soles, 200 ditto harness, 200 ditto kip, japanned and enamelled horse hides, Calf, yearling, kangaroo, bag leather, &c. Also, at 11 o'clock, Hides, horse hides, Hair, horns, bones, &c. And at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Casks tallow. Terms, cash.

To Tanners, Curriers, &c.

JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 30th June, at 10 o'clock, 1 leather roller, Curriers' tools. No reserve. Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 30th June, at half-past 10 o'clock, 1100 hides, wallaby skins, Horns, bones, &c. And at half-past two o'clock, 600 casks tallow, &c. Terms, cash.

Leather, Leather.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 30th June, at half-past 10 o'clock, Sole leather, &c., &c. Terms, cash.

By order of the Deputy Commissary in charge.

MR. T. W. BOWDEN will sell, at the Commissariat Stores, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, 1871, the undermentioned stores, viz.:—Rope, rails, casks, &c., &c., &c., landed from her Majesty's ships at this station; also a quantity of unserviceable implements, office furniture, &c., no longer required in the Control Office. H. B. A. MIDDLETON, Deputy Commissary in charge.

LISTER and SON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 206, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, Household furniture, &c. Bedsteads, sofas, chairs, &c.

Tollgate, Mitchell's Road.

SATURDAY, 1st July, at 12 o'clock.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Alexandria, to sell by auction, at the Tollgate, Mitchell's Road, on SATURDAY, 1st July, at 12 o'clock, The tolls for the ensuing year. Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 30th June. Under Bill of Sale.

Removed from South Head to premises in Park-street, for convenience of sale.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at No. 4, Park-street, near George-street, THIS DAY, 30th June, at 11 o'clock, A large quantity of superior household furniture and effects. Without reserve.

MONDAY, 3rd July, at 12 o'clock.

To Builders, Timber Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. are instructed by the proprietors of the Great American Circus to sell by auction, on the Ground, Pitt-street, next Vickery's-buildings, on MONDAY next, at 12 o'clock, The whole of the timber and frame work of the circus.

To Publicans, Dealers, and others.

On FRIDAY, June 30th, at 11 o'clock sharp. On the Premises, Union Hotel, Mill and Dixon streets.

License, three-pull Beer Engine, Bagatelle Table, Glassware, Measures, Kegs, Clocks, Stock-in-trade of Ales, Wines, Spirits, Cane-seated Chairs, Couches, Tables, Pier Glass, Chest of Drawers, Chiffoniers, Iron Bedsteads and Bedding, Toilet Tables and Glasses, Washstand, Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries.

S. LEVIN has received instructions from Mr. T. Joyce to sell by auction, on the premises, Mill and Dixon streets, off Sussex-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, The above. Terms, cash.

At the Bank Auction Rooms, TO-MORROW, 1st July, at 11.

HENRY MOON is instructed to sell by auction, without the slightest reserve, 10 dozen galvanized iron tubs—sizes, 25 ditto ditto ditto buckets ditto, 10 ditto japanned chamber furniture, 10 ditto japanned canisters—sizes, Japanned toilet cans and dust pans, Coal scuttles, stoves, and sundries. AFTER WHICH, Two superb drawing-room suites, Magnificent sideboards, Elegant tubular and other bedsteads and bedding, Pier and toilet glasses, ormolu clocks, Sewing-machines, by approved makers, Pianofortes, pictures, books, holloware, glassware, crockery, E.P. ware, fancy goods, papier maché. BALANCE OF THE STOCK OF A CABINET-MAKER, And sundries, too numerous to mention.

* The G. I. and Japanned work is worth the attention of the trade, as it must go.

At the Masonic Hall, TUESDAY, 4th July, at 3 p.m.

HENRY MOON will sell by auction, 4000 feet Oregon boards, 9 and 18 inch. Terms, cash.

Important to Jewellers, Private Gentlemen, and others.

THIS DAY, Friday, June 30.

The Property of a Gentleman leaving the Colony.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt, 1 12-stone diamond ring, 2 diamond scarf pins, 1 solid colonial gold ring, 2 nugget pins, earrings, sterling silver teaspoons, 18-carat gold chain, 1 racing English lever watch, diamond studs, pocket telescope, &c., &c.

Also, The balance of various invoices of gold jewellery, watches, jewelled rings, bracelets, necklets, &c., &c. Terms, cash.

UNRESERVED SALE of Fancy Goods, Parian Ornaments, Brushware, Glassware, &c., &c.

Just landing, ex Northampton.

FRIDAY, June 30th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt, 14 cases fancy goods, brushware, parian ornaments, vases, combs, albums, ladies' bags, American leather and carpet bags, &c., &c. Terms at sale.

Unreserved Clearing Sale of BALANCE OF VARIOUS CONSIGNMENTS. To close accounts for the half-year.

Drapery, Clothing, Hats and Caps, &c.

THIS DAY, 30th instant. Commencing at 11 prompt.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Clothiers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, without any reserve, THIS DAY, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, Remaining portions of a large number of open packages, of various drapery goods, most of which will be found new and seasonable, comprising—

4-4 and 8-4 greys	Longcloths
Flannels, all kinds	Union and cotton ticks
Winceys	Reps
Shirtings	Wool cloakings
Wool plaids	French merinos
Black stuffs	Fancy woollen goods
Hosiery	Haberdashery
Linen goods	Handkerchiefs
Ties and braces	Collars
Waterproof tweeds	Fancy doeskins
Meltons	Fancy coatings
Carpetings	Rugs
Blankets	Quilts and counts
Trimmings	Prints

Men's and youth's clothing, Crimean and white shirts, Hats and caps, &c. Terms at sale.

Bradford Goods. Flannels.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11.30 a.m., 16 cases, containing French merinos, French twills, Fancy alpacas, Black coburgs, Italian cloths, Imitation welshes, Anti-rheumatic, &c., &c. Without reserve.

Butchers' Knives.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Commissary, slightly damaged.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, WH. Case 77—40 dozen, 5, 14, and 15 in., butchers' knives, 3 and 4 screws through, fanged. 78—1 case same contents. Terms, cash.

Pocket Cutlery. Dessert Knives.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, 1 case pocket cutlery, assorted, 1 ditto dessert knives. Terms at sale.

FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

First-class Clothing.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, 10 cases super clothing. Just landed ex Northampton.

Men's and Youths' Hats and Caps.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, A finely-assorted invoice of hats and caps, in the following fashionable shapes, viz.:—

Alpine and Tyrol	New South Wales
Favourite	Caveour
Oxford	Jerome
Brighton	Duke
Crown Prince	Mountaineer
Edinburgh	Gladstone
Batavian	Brindisi
Victor	Yankee

Black and blue cloth caps, &c.

Preliminary Notice.

In the Insolvent Estate of Robert Ingall, Draper, Newcastle.

By order of F. T. Humphery, Esq., Official Assignee.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 320, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 4th and 5th days of July, at 11 o'clock sharp each day, The whole of the very valuable and well-assorted stock (removed to Sydney for convenience of sale) of general drapery, slops, hosiery, haberdashery, hats, caps, &c., &c. Full particulars of which will appear in Saturday's and following issues. Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 3rd July.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.

Of the favourite make of Nathan Joseph, just landed ex Northampton.

To the Trade, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 220, George-street North, next the Bank of Australasia, on MONDAY next, the 3rd July, at 11 o'clock prompt, A small and well-selected invoice of boots and shoes, of the favourite make of Nathan Joseph, just landed in first-rate order ex Northampton. Terms, liberal, at sale. No reserve.

On SATURDAY, 1st July, at 11 o'clock,

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of SUPERIOR AND VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

VALUABLE BOOKS
Old Line Engravings
Oil Paintings
Dickson's best Electroplate
STERLING SILVER
Large Microscope, in case
Handsome Double Gun, in case, cost 40 guineas
MASSIVE DINING-ROOM FURNITURE
Elegantly-carved Sideboard, plate-glass back
VERY CHASTE DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, consisting of Lounge, Easy Chair, Lady's Chair, 6 Chairs
Richly-cut Lustres
Painted China Vases
Brass and Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Neat Single Wardrobe
Marble-slab Washstand, and Dressing Table to match
Large Patent Mangle
Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

Removed to the Rooms for convenience of Sale.

Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Silversmiths, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 1st July, at 11 o'clock, A very valuable and superior lot of household furniture and effects. Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, 3rd July, at 11 o'clock.

At the residence of John Smith, Esq.

No. 6, Argyle-place, opposite Trinity Church.

The whole of his Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, Consisting of—
Richly-cut Glassware, China, Electro-plate
MASSIVE Dining-room Furniture
ELEGANT Walnut Drawing-room Furniture
Valuable Oil Paintings and Engravings
SWEET-TONED Walnut Cottage Pianoforte
Ornaments, Vases, and Lustres
Bedroom Furniture
Kitchen Utensils
and Sundries.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Cabinet-makers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from John Smith, Esq. (in consequence of his departure for England), to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 6, Argyle-place, on MONDAY, 3rd July, at 11 o'clock, The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects. Terms, cash.

On view, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from 2 o'clock till 6 o'clock p.m., and on morning of sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Important Unreserved Sale of the Furniture and Effects of the Café Francais, on an early day.

By order of the Mortgagees, Messrs. Loder and Cook.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the mortgagees to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on an early day, The whole of the furniture and effects, stock-in-trade, billiard-tables, &c. Removed to the Rooms for the convenience of sale. Terms, cash.

To Professional Men, Capitalists, and others.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

COLLEGE AND STANLEY STREETS, HYDE PARK.

FIRST-CLASS COMMODIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE, at the junction of the above streets, opposite Hyde Park, Sydney Grammar School, and Museum, recently occupied by C. W. Weekes, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 17th July, at 11 o'clock, All that valuable corner allotment of land, having the following frontages:—30 FEET 9 INCHES TO COLLEGE-STREET, 100 FEET 6 INCHES TO STANLEY-STREET, on which is that COMMODIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE, full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement. Plan on view at the Rooms. Terms at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 27th June, 1871. JAMES GRAHAM as Chairman, &c., v. E. CAMPBELL.

BY VIRTUE of the authority given by the Act of Council, 5 Vict. No. 9, THE SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, at Cassel's Commercial Hotel, King and Castlereagh streets, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 7th day of July next, at 12 o'clock noon, unless this writ be previously satisfied, All the right, title, and interest of the defendant E. Campbell, of and in the Equity of Redemption in allotment No. 43 of subdivision of the Hopewell Estate, at Paddington, parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, colony of New South Wales. Full description of this allotment is given in an advertisement in the above case in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE and the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of the 6th June, 1871. Also, of and in certain messuages, lands, &c., comprised, &c., in a certain indenture dated 2nd July, 1862, made between Francis O'Brien of one part, and Edward Campbell of other part, including all the part shares, &c., to which said Edward Campbell is or can be entitled under or by virtue of will of William Barnett, late of Sydney, merchant, deceased, &c., &c., as described in the aforesaid advertisement.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 27th June, 1871. COOPER AND ANOTHER v. ANDREW FISHER.

BY VIRTUE of the authority given by the Act of Council, 5 Vict., No. 9, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, at Cassel's Commercial Hotel, King and Castlereagh streets, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 7th day of July next, at 12 o'clock noon, unless this Writ be previously satisfied, All the right, title, and interest of the defendant, Andrew Fisher, of and in the equity of redemption in all those lands, &c., described in an Indenture by way of mortgage, dated 1st November, 1865, made between Margaret Phillip, of the one part, and William Lawson, of the other part. Also, of and in all those lands, &c., described in an indenture by way of marriage settlement, dated 26th July, 1869, between Margaret Phillip, of the first part, Andrew Fisher, of the second part, and William Aitkin and John Harkness, of third part (after describing above piece of land), as
1. Four houses, Victoria-place, Sussex-street and George-street, Sydney.
2. Three houses, in Brougham-place, Sydney.
3. Five houses, in Cleveland-street, Sydney.
Full description of above is given in an advertisement in this case in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE and the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, of 6th June, 1871.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page3859763

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, late Second Engineer of the City of Auckland, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from the residence of his father, Mr. W. Anderson, George-st., Redfern, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at half-past 9 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. MARK VAUGHAN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late deceased BROTHER-IN-LAW, Mr. William Anderson; to move from the residence of his father, George-st., Redfern, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at half-past 9 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, Geo.-st. & S. H. Rd.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, sen., are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, William; to move from his residence, George-street, Redfern, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at half-past 9 o'clock, and proceed to the Presbyterian Cemetery, Devonshire-street. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 737, George-street, opposite Christ Church; 118, South Head Road; and 353, Sussex-st. S.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. ANDREW STEEL are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Ellen; to move from his residence, Paddington, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Mortuary, thence to the Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 118, South Head Road; 737, George-street, opposite Christ Church; and 353, Sussex-street South.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. HENRY BEAVER are invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed eldest DAUGHTER, Emily Mary; to move from the residence of Mr. John Beaver, Phillip-street, near Munter-street, on SATURDAY MORNING, at half-past 9 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 719, George-street South; 60, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. THOMAS STEEL are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved GRANDDAUGHTER, Ellen; to move from the residence of her parents, Paddington, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter past 2 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, South Head Road and George-st.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

FEMALE IMMIGRANTS PER SCYTHIA.

The FEMALE IMMIGRANTS by the abovenamed ship may be hired at the Immigration Depot, TO-MORROW, Friday, 30th instant, between the hours of 12 and 3 p.m.

They consist of women who have previously been in service either as Cooks or House Servants.

Persons not known at the Immigration Office are requested to produce a letter of introduction from a clergyman or magistrate, without which an order for admission to the Hiring-room will not be given.

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 29th June, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND, GLORIOUS, TRIUMPHANT, OVERWHELMING SUCCESS, thorough appreciation of the lovely and accomplished Burlesque Artists,

The E Trio
ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS,
CHRISTINE, EMELINE, and ALICE,
in their original Burlesques.

Who plays in burlesque at this pretty palace?
Why, Christine, Emeline, and little Alice;
Who is it fills the house each night,
And gives amusement and delight?—
THE ZAVISTOWSKIS.

First time of the ZAVISTOWSKI Burlesque, MASANIELLO, or THE MUTE. Grand Neapolitan and Local Scenery (Turning). Crowded Market (Balmore) Scene and Wonderful Market Chorus, "Tommy Dodd, &c., &c.

Miss EMELINE in her original song, "Darling Mignionette."

Miss ALICE in her celebrated song and dance, "Nell the Belle."

THIS FRIDAY,
The magnificent burlesque (as arranged by the ZAVISTOWSKIS),
MASANIELLO, or THE MUTE.

Alfonso	Alice Zavistowski
Lorenzo	Miss Eleanor Carey
Rivira	Mr. Harry Power
Masaniello	Emeline Zavistowski
Pietro	Mr. J. J. Welsh
Selva	Mr. Charles Young
Fenalla	Christine Zavistowski
Borella	Miss Maggie Burton
Tulle Costadini	Mrs. C. Jones
Giuda Oaligauni	Miss Morgan

For the first time, the celebrated COLONIAL MINSTRELS.
BONES ... Mr. CHARLES YOUNG
TAMBOURINE ... Mr. HARRY POWER

The following songs will be introduced:—Banjo Song—Miss Emeline. Duet—Misses Emeline and Alice. Comic Song—Harry Power. Comic Ditty—Mr. Charles Young. Grand finale, first time in the colonies, CARRY THE NEWS.

At half-past 7, CHECKMATE.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.

Lessee, Mr. George Anderson. Manager, Mr. C. H. Burford.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
THIS EVENING, Friday, June 30,
The performances will commence (by desire) with Shakespeare's sublime Tragedy, in 5 acts, OTHELLO, the Moor of Venice.

Othello	Mr. C. H. Burford
Iago	Mr. W. J. Holloway
Cassio	Mr. George Anderson
Roderigo	Mr. William Andrews
Brabantio	Mr. John Howe
Desdemona	Miss Clara Stephenson
Emilia	Mrs. J. F. West

Song, "Pat the Dandy" ... Mr. Tom Lacy.

To conclude with the favourite farce, THE TWO BUZZARDS.
Pit, 6d; stalls, 1s; boxes (strictly select), 2s. Doors open at 7, performance to commence at half-past 7.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
THIODON'S WONDERS.
LAST NIGHT. LAST NIGHT
THIS PROGRAMME.
Most positively the LAST NIGHT of THIS PROGRAMME.
Admission, ONE SHILLING. Children, half-price.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
NOTICE.
All ACCOUNTS against THIODON'S EXHIBITION, please send in for IMMEDIATE PAYMENT before 12 o'clock THIS DAY. JOHN BENNETT, Manager.

ANNUAL BALL, in aid of the Funds of ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, will take place at the MASONIC HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, 1871.

Under the distinguished patronage of THE EARL and COUNTESS OF BELMORE. The Honorable the President of the Legislative Council. His Honor Mr. Justice Faucett. The Commodore and Officers of H.M.S. Clio. Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, and the following gentlemen—

The Hon. W. B. Dalley, M.L.C.	Henry Lane, Esq.; R. C. Ellis, Esq.
The Hon. S. Samuel, M.L.A.	W. A. Duncan, Esq.
The Hon. William Forster, M.L.A.	G. C. Davis, Esq.; T. A. Dibbs, Esq.
His Honor Mr. Judge Simpson	A. C. Garrick, Esq.; Alfred De Lissa, Esq.
William Macleay, Esq., M.L.A.	John Cuthbert, Esq.; John Broomfield, Esq.
Edw. Butler, Esq., M.L.A.	John Birrell, Esq.
James Hart, Esq., M.L.A.	William Neill, Esq.
J. J. Calvert, Esq.	H. Austin, Esq.

By permission of Commodore Stirling, the BAND of H.M.S. CLIO will perform, in addition to the German Band, on the occasion.

TICKETS—Double (to admit a lady and gentleman), 25s; gentlemen's, 20s; ladies', 10s 6d,—may be obtained from any member of the Committee, or of Messrs. [illegible], Peapes and Shaw, Elvy and Co., George Hurley and Co., J. J. Moore, E. Flanagan, F. Freehill, George-street; R. Hollingdale, King-street; W. H. M'Carthy, Hunter-street; P. Mulcahy, Botany Road; P. Mulrooney, South Head Road; Murphy and Son, 23, Parramatta-street; John Hourigan, William Hughes, J. Butler, J. Malony, William-street; or of the undersigned. GERARD PHILLIPS, Hon. Secretary St. Vincent's Hospital.

CAGLI AND POMPEI'S OPERA SEASON.
SUBSCRIPTION LIST now open.
Cagli and Pompei to Elvy and Co.
Extract:—"We intend to bring Orchestra and Chorus from Melbourne, so that the company will be complete in every department."
ELVY and CO., 321, George-street.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL EXHIBITION, 222, Pitt-street, opposite Messrs. Farmer and Co.'s.—MECHANICAL and SCIENTIFIC WONDERS. Admission—One shilling; children, under ten, half-price. FANCY GLASS BLOWING, and Glass Spinning. Ladies presented with specimens of spun glass.

HANDBALL.—A grand Champion MATCH will be played on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at Shine's Court, Rising Sun, Elizabeth-st., between Messrs Dillon and M'Loughlan against Messrs Grogan and Dundon. Admission free.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.
RANDWICK SPRING MEETING, 1871.
SATURDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, 2nd, 7th, 8th, and 9th September.

PATRON: His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore.
PRESIDENT: The Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B., &c., &c.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Alfred Cheeke, Esq.
JUDGE: John Lackey, Esq., M.L.A.
STARTER: C. J. Brackenreg, Esq.
CLERK OF THE COURSE: H. D. Martyn, Esq.
HANDICAPPER: J. A. Scarr, Esq.

The following races will close (those otherwise specified excepted) at 4 p.m. on TUESDAY, 1st August, and name to Mr. BUCHAN THOMSON, in Sydney, or to Mr. R. C. BAGOT, in Melbourne, at or before that time.

FIRST (DERBY) DAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND.
First Race.—The TRIAL STAKES of 2 sov each, with 40 sov added, for 3 yrs and upwards, which have not won a prize exceeding 20 sov in value up to the time of entrance; 1¼ mile.
Second Race.—The PRESIDENT'S HANDICAP of 5 sov each, h ft or 1 sov only if declared by the 25th August, with 150 sov added; for then four yrs; 1 mile and three furlongs; second horse 15 sov from the prize. Weights on the 10th August. A winner of any handicap thereafter to carry 5 lb extra.
Third Race.—The (AUSTRALIAN) DERBY STAKES of 20 sov each, h ft; for 3 yrs; colts, 8 st 10 lb; fillies, 8 st 5 lb. The second to receive 50 sov out of the stakes; 1½ mile. Entries closed with 53 subs.
Fourth Race.—The SPRING STAKES of 5 sov each, h ft, with 70 sov added, for 3 yrs and upwards, which have not won a prize exceeding 100 sov in value up to the time of entrance; a winner of such a prize thereafter to carry 5 lb extra; maidens at starting allowed 5 lb; 1½ mile; second horse 10 sov out of the prize.
Fifth Race.—The EPSOM HANDICAP of 5 sov each, h ft, 1 sov only if declared by the 25th August, with 50 sov added, for 3 yrs and upwards; 1 mile; second horse 5 sov from the prize; weights on the 12th August; a winner of any handicap thereafter to carry 7 lb extra.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH.
First Race.—The SHORTS (handicap) of 4 sov each, h ft, 1 sov only if declared by 25th August, with 50 sov added, for 3 yrs and upwards; ¾ mile; weights on the 19th August; a winner of any handicap thereafter to carry 10 lb extra.
Second Race.—The LADIES' MILE, a sweepstake of 5 sov each, h ft, with 70 sov added, for 3 yrs and upwards; 1 mile; a winner of any race of the value of 50 sov 7 lb, of 75 sov 10 lb, 100 sov 14 lb, 150 sov 21 lb, 200 sov and upwards 28 lb extra.
Third Race.—The SPRING METROPOLITAN MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sov for all Maiden horses (including winners of two yrs stakes, under a penalty for winning once 3 lbs, twice or more 5 lbs), at time of entrance, which will be the time at which it may reach the Secretary; penalty for winning thereafter once, 5 lbs; twice or more, 7 lbs. One mile and a half. Second horse 10 sov from the Club. Entrance, 5 sov.
Fourth Race.—The GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES (handicap) of 20 sov each, 5 ft, 4 if declared by 2nd August, 2 only if by 1st July (either of which must be paid when declared, otherwise they will not be declarations), with 250 sov added; for all horses; 2 miles; second horse 40 sov, third 20 from the prize; a winner of any handicap after the declaration of the weights to carry 3 lb, of two or more 5 lb extra. Entries closed with 53 subs.
Fifth Race.—The SQUATTERS' STAKES of 4 sov each, h ft, with 60 sov added, for 3 yrs and upwards, which have not won a prize exceeding 40 sov in value up to time of entrance. A winner of such prize thereafter to carry 5 lb extra; second horse 5 sov out of the prize; 1½ mile.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH.
First Race.—The FREE HANDICAP of 4 sov each, h ft, or one sov only for non-acceptors, with 50 sov added; for 3 yrs and upwards; 1½ mile; the second horse to receive 10 sov out of the prize. Weights to be declared at Tattersall's on the second day of the meeting, at or soon after 9 p.m., and non-acceptances within one hour after such declaration to the A. J. C. Secretary at the same place.
Second Race.—The CHAVEN PLATE of 100 sov, for 3 yrs and upwards; 1½ mile. Entrance, 2½ sov.
Third Race.—The PRINCE OF WALES STAKES of 3 sov each, h ft, with 50 sov added, for 3 yrs and upwards; 1¼ mile. Second horse 10 sov out of the prize. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £80; if for £70, allowed 7 lb.; £60, 14 lb.; £50, 21 lb.; £40, 28 lb. The amount, if any, realised in excess of the entered selling price to go to the fund.
Fourth Race.—The A.J.C. (Mares) PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sov each, for the nominators of produce, h ft, 2½ sov only if declared on the 1st of August, with 100 sov from the A.J.C. added, for 3 yrs—colts 8st 10lb, fillies 8st 5 lb. The winner of the (Australian) Derby Stakes 7lb, of the A.J.C. (Sires) Produce Stakes or Champagne Stakes 4lb, of both 8lb extra; 1¾ mile. The second horse to receive 10, and the third 5 per cent. on the gross amount of the prize, to be deducted therefrom. Entries closed with 36 subs.
Fifth Race.—The SYDNEY HANDICAP of 5 sov each, h ft, or 1 sov only if declared by 26th August, with 100 sov added, for 3 yrs and upwards; 1½ mile. Second horse 15 sov from the prize. Weights on the 10th August. A winner of any handicap thereafter to carry 7lb, of two or more 10 lb extra, the winner of the Great Metropolitan Stakes 5lb additional.

FOURTH (PLATE) DAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH.
First Race.—The TRADESMEN'S PLATE of 40 sov, added to a sweepstakes of 2 sov each; for 3 yrs and upwards; ¾ mile.
Second Race.—The GRAND STAND PLATE of 90 sov, for 3 yrs and upwards; 1¾ mile. A winner of any race of the value of 50 sov 5 lb; 100, 7 lb; 150, 10 lb; 200, 14 lb; 300, 20 lb; 1000, 25 lb extra. Entrance, 3½ sov.
Third Race.—The WAVERLEY HANDICAP of 4 sov each, h ft, or 1 sov only for non-acceptors, with 50 sov added, for 3 yrs and upwards; 1¼ mile; second horse 10 sov from the prize; weights to be declared at Tattersall's on the third day of the meeting at or soon after 9 p.m., and non-acceptances within one hour after such declaration to the A. J. C. Secretary at the same place.
Fourth Race.—The RANDWICK PLATE of 200 sov for 3 years and upwards; 3 miles. Entrance, 6 sov.
Fifth Race.—The FORCED HANDICAP of 5 sov each, for all winners, Derby and Mares Produce Stakes winners excepted, for whom and all beaten horses the entrance is optional, but acceptance obligatory; entrance for such will close at a time to be hereafter named; 1½ mile. The winner to pay 5 guineas to the Club.

All entries must be made on the A. J. C. printed forms, which may be obtained by application to Mr. Buchan Thomson, or Mr. R. C. Bagot, and must be accompanied by amount of entrance fee and sweep, or forfeit where such exists, UNDER COVER, endorsed "ENTRANCE," at the office of the former, Bligh-street, Sydney, or that of the latter, Bourke-street, Melbourne.

All declarations of forfeit and non-acceptance must be in writing, and made at Mr. Buchan Thomson's Office, in SYDNEY, or that of Mr. R. C. Bagot, in MELBOURNE previous to 4 p.m. on the respective days named, and must be accompanied by the amount of forfeit, otherwise they will not be declarations.

All races are weight for age, unless otherwise specified, and, to prevent disappointment hereafter, persons entering are cautioned against nominating GELDINGS as HORSES.

In all selling races the purchaser shall have the option of continuing the purchased horse's engagements, or any part thereof, by reimbursing the vendor for the amount paid by him to make such engagements, or any of them, which he (the purchaser) may wish to continue, provided such amount be paid to the Secretary for that purpose within half-an-hour after the sale.

The jockey's colours, those registered excepted, must be stated in the entrance form, under a penalty of two guineas, which, while unliquidated, will disqualify any horse whose owners or nominator has incurred such penalty.

The entries will positively close punctually at the hour of the day named, after which none will be received, NO MATTER WHETHER THE CAUSE OF DELAY BE ACCIDENTAL OR OTHERWISE.

RICHARD JONES, Esq.,
The Hon. W. M. ARNOLD, Esq., M.L.A.,
W. J. DANGAR, Esq.,
THOS. RUTLEDGE, Esq.,
THOS. H. SMITH, Esq., } Stewards.
BUCHAN THOMSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

MIDWINTER.—W. C. KELK respectfully informs LADIES that the winter portion of the stock is now reduced to very much lower than usual prices. BARGAINS will be found in dress materials, cloth jackets, waterproof cloaks, wool shawls, skirts, winceys, flannels, hosiery, stays, buffs, boas, chest protectors, and trimmings. Near Lassetter's.

TRIMMINGS.—The largest and cheapest stock, at REDUCED PRICES. W. C. KELK.

BARGAINS in LADIES' GLOVES. S. H. LEWIS, French Glove and Boot Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

DENISON HOUSE.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is invited to a very large purchase of FANCY SILKS, 50 per cent. less than cost, which we will offer at £2 7s the FULL DRESS, usual prices from £4 to 5 guineas.
DENISON HOUSE, George-street.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is invited to a large purchase of FANCY SILKS 50 per cent. less than cost, which we will offer at 2½ guineas the FULL DRESS, usual prices from 5 to 6 guineas.
Bargains in fancy silk, £1 15s 6d, former price £3 10s, full dress.
Bargains in checks and stripes, £1 18s 6d, former price £2 16s, full dress.
Bargains in checks and stripes, £2 2s, former price £2 18s 6d, full dress.
The Fashion.—Tartan plaid silks, a large parcel at a great reduction off the manufacturer's price. These are very strong glace, £1 12s 6d, the full dress.

BLACK GLACE SILKS EXTRAORDINARY.
A thoroughly reliable make, being pure, bright, and soft finish, 3s 3d, real value 4s 11d.
Also, a lot at 4s 3d, 4s 6d, and 4s 9d, equally cheap.
Our BLACK GLACE SILKS at 37s 6d, 42s, 3 guineas, and 3½ guineas, are the BEST value ever shown in the COLONIES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is a PARCEL of very RICH GLACE and GROS ROYALS which have been bought during the WAR under advantageous circumstances, and are now offered much below their VALUE.
PATTERNS POST FREE.
THOMPSON and GILES, Denison House, George-street.

COTTON SHEETINGS EXTRAORDINARY.
THOMPSON and GILES, having purchased in this market a large consignment of CROYDON and WIGAN SHEETING, 72, 80, 90, and 108 inches wide, ENORMOUSLY CHEAP, are offering them at ONE-THIRD LESS than their REAL VALUE.
PATTERNS POST FREE.

W. C. KELK has just received new BLACK RIBBON VELVETS, for TRIMMINGS.

3000 FLOWERS on view, all sprays, reduced to 6d each. Laces, trimmings, &c. 44, S.H.R.

BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE NOW SHOWING IN OUR BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
STOUT WINTER SUITS for Boys, from 4 to 9 years of age, in all-wool Tweeds, neat patterns. The Leopold, Zouave, Imperial, Windsor, &c., from 12s 6d to 21s per suit.
STOUT WINTER SUITS for Boys, from 9 to 13 years, in choice all-wool Tweeds, neat heather mixtures, hairlines, diagonals, &c. The Denmark, Gladstone, Galatea, from 16s to 30s per suit.
STOUT WINTER SUITS for Youths—school or office wear, in heather mixed, bide diagonals, silk mixtures, &c., from 30s to 50s per suit.
OVERCOATS in great variety. All the new shapes in witney, beaver, melton, waterproof tweed, from 14s 6d to 30s.
SPECIAL LINE. FARMER'S COLONIAL TWEED GALATEA SUITS FOR YOUTHS—SCHOOL OR OFFICE WEAR, IN TWENTY CHOICE PATTERNS, 35s PER SUIT.
FARMER and COMPANY, Juvenile Clothiers, 269 to 275, Pitt-street.

261, 263, AND 265, PITT-STREET.
R. WAY, invites SPECIAL ATTENTION to his LARGE STOCK of FAMILY MOURNING, OF THE MOST RELIABLE MAKES. Purchased in the home markets, and will be sold with the smallest profits, for cash only.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING and BABY LINEN. New and select designs produced every week at the Manufactory, 37a and 39, Erskine-street. J. W. TAYLOR. Awarded Silver Medal Exhibition 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICE. In consequence of the great depression in business, and general dulness of the times, S. JAY, 82, King-street is now offering to the public 1000 Shepherd Long Shawls, full size, and made from the [illegible] AT 13s 9d EACH, REAL VALUE 25s. Also, the whole of his well assorted stock of General Drapery, &c., being much reduced and re-marked in plain figures, will be sold forthwith at the same bargain prices. JAY'S, 82, King-street.

MILLINERY. D. M. LEADER, 102, KING-STREET, (next Mr. Hollinside, jeweller,) desires to draw the attention of the Ladies of Sydney and suburbs to his Millinery Department, now replete with the choicest goods in Millinery bonnets, Trimmed straw ditto, Trimmed hats, in straw, velvet, and felt, Untrimmed ditto, in endless variety, Flowers, feathers, &c., first-class goods, low prices.

COLONIAL TWEEDS in all the NEWEST COLOURINGS and DESIGNS, comprising HEATHER MIXTURES, GREY and DRAB TWISTS, FANCY MIXTURES and SELF COLOURS made from BLACK WOOL and free from dye. Whole pieces or cut lengths supplied. Garments made and finished in the best style. DAVID JONES and COMPANY, 345 and 347, George-street.

GRAND DISPLAY OF WINTER NOVELTIES.
P. F. DALTON, 90, King-street, is now showing a choice and well-assorted stock of rich Genoa and Lyons Velvet Jackets, in all the latest styles; Velveteen Jackets, tight-fitting and double-breasted, beautifully trimmed, from 8s 11d to 21s; Black Cloth Jackets, elegantly trimmed, from 6s 11d to 18s 6d; Waterproof Mantles, full size, 7s 11d; Waterproof Capes and Costumes, in great variety; French Merinoes, in all shades, 1s 6½d, 1s 9d, 1s 11d; all the new Winter Dress Materials, from 3s 11d to 12s 6d the full dress; Sateen Cloths, Satin Serges, Epingle Cloths, Poplins, Repps, and other makes of new Winter Dresses, from 7s 9d to 16s 6d; exquisite Millinery and trimmed Straw Bonnets, [illegible] last mail; ditto trimmed Hats, in all the newest shapes and colours; Boys' and Girls' Hats in endless variety, from 1s 3d to 3s 6d; a choice assortment of Dress Caps, French Flowers, Feathers, Plumes, Head Dresses, Wreaths and Bridal Falls, in tulle, Brussels, and Honiton lace; real Laces, Ribbons, Ties, Collars, and Cuffs; Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Goods of every description, at moderate prices; Household Drapery of every description; good stout Grey and White Calico, 3½d and 4½d, not to be equalled; Blankets, Flannels, Sheetings, in all widths; Damask Table-cloths, Table-covers, Napkins, Muslin Curtains, and every requisite for family use, at the most reasonable prices. Ladies will do well to inspect the stock before purchasing elsewhere.
P. F. DALTON, Hibernian House, 90, King-street.
P.S.—Just opened a case of very rich Fancy and Coloured Silks; also a case of Black Silks and Black and Coloured Moire Antiques, from the most eminent manufacturers. A first-class Mantle Cutter on the premises. Mourning and Wedding Orders carefully executed.

J. G. CARTER, 411, George-street, op. Royal Hotel.—Real Lace Ties, Collars, Coiffures, Sleeves, &c.

J. G. CARTER.—New Fringes, Winter Hosiery, Tartan, Velvet, Satins, new shades in Terry Ribbons.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Public are cautioned against purchasing imitation Colonial Tweed. Our sterling Colonial TWEED, 2s. 9d. per yard. Now is your time to select from a large assortment, and make your purchases at once, as the sale of the above goods will be for a short time only. Our Colonial Tweed Trousers, good make, 1000 pairs, all sizes, to select from, 10s; Vests, ditto ditto, 5s; fancy Scotch Tweeds, Bannockburn and all other makes equally cheap. Colonial Tweed Suits, to measure, £2 15s; Scotch Tweed Suits, to measure, well made, £3 15s; fancy Doe Suits, to measure, £2 18s; black cloth Suits, splendidly made, £3; black ditto Pagets, to measure, £2; black ditto Walking Coats, to measure, £2 2s; waterproof Tweed Coats, 16s; Indiarubber Coats, 15s; leggings, 6s; black broad Clo., half-price, 5s; Plaids for ladies' wear, really a bargain; Scotch Dresses for children, sporrans, &c. Terms, cash. Note the Address, H. ZIONS, 400, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel.

ANIMAL Railway RUGS, good quality, real bargain, clearing-out, half-price 10s. ZIONS, 400, George-st.

FURNITURE, ETC.

THE GENUINE HOWE'S SEWING-MACHINE, trade mark, "I. Howe, the net," A, B, and C on SALE by J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-street.
The "Florence" sewing-machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, on SALE, by J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-street.

THE WHEELER and WILSON New Improved Family Lock-stitch Noiseless Machine, Reduced to £7 10s. These Machines are the cheapest and most perfect in the colonies. They produce a stitch alike on both sides, are simple in construction, and will hem, frill, bind, gather, tuck, braid, quilt, fell, &c. J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-street.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES reduced to £10. They are the best and most durable of all sewing-machines. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 327, George-street.

SINGER'S New Improved Lock-stitch SEWING MACHINE, with polished table top, and all the accessories, reduced to £9 10s. J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-street.

WANZER SEWING-MACHINES.—Since the Sydney Exhibition Judges awarded the ONLY PRIZE (Medal) for Sewing-machines to the LITTLE WANZER, news has reached the colony that the Wanzer Company obtained the TWO FIRST PRIZES last year at the Great Exhibition of Machinery at Montreal, Canada. Sole Agents for Australia, GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., 108, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FOUR THOUSAND FAMILIES IN AUSTRALIA are now using WILLCOX and GIBBS' Family Sewing MACHINES. They are equally suitable for light or heavy fabrics. Price £8. HESSLEWHITE, 432, George-st., near Royal Hotel.

THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINE OFFICE, 90, Bathurst-street, H. M'RICKARD, Sole Agent.—Buyers are cautioned against counterfeits, that are again in this market under various disguises, such as "Howe's Improved," "The Genuine Howe," &c. The most noticeable features in connection with these so-called Howe machines is the consummate CHEEK of the vendors. A, £7; B, £7 10s; C, £8 5s: for cash.

HOWE SEWING-MACHINES, alike in all respects to those sold at the shoddy store in George-street, A, £7; B, £7 10s; C, £8 15s; the Florence, £9 10s. H. M'RICKARD, 90, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, to SELL Second-hand SEWING MACHINES, viz., Wheeler and Wilson's, Singer's, Grover and Baker's, Howe's, and Wanzer's, equal to new; to be sold cheap—a bargain. Hardy, Brothers, Hyde Park Bazaar, Furniture Warehouse, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

COUNTRY BUYERS and PARTIES FURNISHING are respectfully invited by HARDY, BROTHERS, to call and inspect their large and varied Stock of New and Second-hand Furniture, comprising:—
NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS
Drawing-room suites, in every style
Dining-room suites, in leather, morocco, &c.
Bedroom suites, in new and elegant designs
Hall and library furniture
Magnificent gilt pier glasses
Handsome drawing-room ornaments
Best Brussels and tapestry carpets
Large stock of cheap carpets, 1s, 1s 3d, and 1s 9d per yard
Oilcloth, for rooms or passages
Drugget, China matting
Large assortment of toilet glasses, marble slab, &c.
Handsome marble slab washstands
Dressing-tables to match
Large stock of brass and iron bedsteads
Ditto children's cots
Hair and palliasse mattresses
Blankets, quilts, and bedding of every description
Electroplated ware and table cutlery
Choice engravings and oil paintings
Very handsome dinner and dessert services
Ditto tea and breakfast services
Cut glassware, a large stock
Complete kitchen requisites.
LARGEST STOCK IN THE COLONY, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house.

HARDY, BROTHERS, beg to inform parties furnishing that their Show Rooms are replete with EVERY DESIRABLE REQUISITE for COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHING, suitably adapted to the requirements of large or small houses. Note the address—9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road, Sydney.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS ETC.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BREADSTUFFS.
The undersigned, as Agents for Adelaide Millers, have in stock and receive regular supplies of DUFFIELD'S Superfine Flour, in quarter, half, and whole sacks; HART'S Superfine Flour, in sacks; DUNN'S Superfine Flour, in sacks; DUFFIELD'S Seconds; GILES and SMITH'S superfine. Also, [illegible] WHEAT. BEILBY and SCOTT.

JOSEPH WEARNE, [illegible] Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney. Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn-Flour, &c. The best and cheapest in Sydney.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., George-street South, opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney. Superfine silk-dressed Flour, best Seconds, Corn Flour, &c. Best quality; lowest prices.

NEW PATNA RICE, ex [illegible], from Calcutta. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, now landing, ex Rifleman—DUFFIELD'S, HART'S, MAGAREY'S. On SALE by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

MELBOURNE AGENCY.—Swallow and Ariell's Price Biscuits; G. Bancroft's Victorian Oatmeal, Melbourne Moulds, Yellow, Mottled, Soft, and Toilet Soap; Confectionery, French, English, and Victorian; Pearl Barley, Maizena, Paper Bags, Neva Candles, N. W. and Cheshire Cheese, and Barbary Almonds from London. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

VICTORIAN SOFT SOAP, free from soda, £30 per ton. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

CHESHIRE and N. W. CHEESE, very prime, late shipments. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

NORWAY OATS.—Just arrived, from New York, a small lot of this celebrated cereal, price 2s per lb., 1 lb. packets per post 1s 6d. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., Seedsmen, 269, Pitt-street.

CORN, CORN.—CORN, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, and 2s 9d bushel. GEORGE WELLS, Market Wharf.

ON SALE, 100 Barrels PORK; also, 50 tierces Beef, prime. D. O'Connor, Brickfield-hill.

ADELAIDE WHEAT, to land ex Rifleman, on SALE. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR on SALE. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

OATS, Feed and Feed, [illegible] cheapest in Sydney; [illegible] SAMUEL PRIESTLY, 139, Sussex-st.

10,000 CELEBRATED Yengarie Sheep's TONGUES, just received, only 1s 3d per dozen; 4000 prime Port Cooper Cheeses, equal to any English, only 9d by whole or half cheese. C. Kidman.

POTATOES.—Superior sample of Tasmanian Potatoes now landing ex Our Hope. C. B. Bond, 64, Sussex-st.

POTATOES.—Superior fresh samples of Warrnambool Potatoes ex Pioneer. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-st.

HAY.—Superior fresh samples of Victoria Hay now landing. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

OATEN HAY.—Pressed Camden Oaten Hay, for SALE. R. NUTTER, Caledonian Wharf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BAGS for Ore, Flour, Sugar, Rice, Pepper, &c., made to order. Samuel Hebblewhite, 434, George-street.

COAL, Fuel, and Produce of every description, delivered with dispatch. Warburton and Son's Wharf, Pyrmont.

CHANDELIERS.—Wanted, 1 Glass and 1 Bronze for gas. S. Hebblewhite, 432, George-street.

PATNA OPIUM, just landed, on SALE by GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

SKIFF.—Wanted, to purchase, light and in good order. Gas Hotel, Kent-street.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.—Wanted, to purchase (for cash) a well-built RESIDENCE, of 6 or 8 rooms, &c., near Sydney, with about 10 acres of land attached. Apply to Mr. John Dawson, solicitor, 136, Pitt-street.

TO SELL, 6 young Laying FOWLS, and 1 CHANTICLEER. Mr. LEWIS, 62, Hunter-street.

ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS' SOAP, 1s 6d per box. J. CLUMP, Hairdresser, opposite Christ Church.

WANTED, to Hire by the week, PARCEL DELIVERY. 50, Charles-st., Woolloomooloo Bay.

WANTED, about 2 tons iron BALLAST, for a yacht. Apply Ballast, HERALD Office.

WANTED, to rent a HOUSE, 4 rooms and kitchen, Pyrmont or Surry Hills, State rent, H. B., HERALD.

WANTED, to SELL second-hand Galvanised IRON. Apply J. A. Pearson, 351, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to purchase a good-sized Dog KENNEL. C. S., 254 Box, Post Office.

WANTED, a Weatherboard COTTAGE built, 4 rooms, kitchen, and verandah. 837, George-street.

WANTED, LAND in Woollahra, freehold. Apply by letter to S. J., Post-office, Redfern.

WANTED, to SELL a good milking GOAT, just kidded. Queen's Arms, corner Bay and Parramatta streets.

WANTED, to purchase a Quartz CRUSHING-MACHINE, new or second-hand, 10 or 12 stamps. Address by letter to A. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to purchase for cash, several Freehold House Properties, neighbourhood of Surry Hills, Woollahra, Darlinghurst, or Woolloomooloo, worth from £700 to £1000 each. H. E. Shorter, 128, Elizabeth-st. N.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

A YOUNG Lady seeks a RE-ENGAGEMENT, as Visiting Governess. B. M., Pierce's, William-street.

A SALESWOMAN WANTED. E. Way, draper, 261, 263, 265, Pitt-street.

A LADY, highly accomplished, and of considerable experience in tuition, desires an ENGAGEMENT as Visiting Governess. Highest testimonials and references. Harmony, HERALD Office.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—A Lady, accustomed to tuition, wishes to meet with an ENGAGEMENT, in or near Sydney. The usual acquirements, with good references. Study, HERALD Office.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, a first-class Assistant; Apprentices & Improvers. Mrs. Kingston, 27, S.H.R.

PALMER-STREET SCHOOL.—Application for Situation of Lady Assistant TEACHER will be received by Dr. M'Gibbon, at the Manse, Palmer-st., until Friday. Must be subject to rules of the Council of Education.

REQUIRED, by a Lady with the highest references, an ENGAGEMENT as Morning Governess; open for a week. May, H. Cobcroft's, chemist, South Head Road.

REQUIRED, the services of a DISPENSER for the Sons of Perseverance Friendly Society. Particulars to be obtained from G. R. TRIGGS, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

TUITION.—A Gentleman requires a sound and careful English Education, with the comfort and training of an English home, for his Daughter, aged 15. All particulars to be addressed to Parent, HERALD Office.

TAILORESSES wanted, at 508, George-street.

TO PRINTERS.—BOYS wanted. John Sands, 333, George-street.

WANTED, two WEAVERS; hand loom. Apply at Regentville, near Penrith.

WANTED, a competent TACKER for underclothing. 24, Barcom-street, opposite the Ice Works.

WANTED, a Draper's ASSISTANT. W. Brown, agent, 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED, first-class FOREWOMAN; open for 4 days. Clothing Factory, 217, Lower George-st.

WANTED, active YOUTH, for office; references. Australian Clothing Factory, 217, Lower George-st.

WANTED, TINSMITHS, for a Meat Preserving Co., Queensland. Henry [illegible], 5, Wynyard-street.

WANTED, a respectable young MAN acquainted with the butchering business. W. Tye, Newtown.

WANTED, a good CANVASSER, with £25; first-class investment. Jones's, op. Prince W. Theatre.

WANTED, a BEAMSMAN. Apply to Daniel M'Loughlan, tanner, St. Mary's, South Creek.

WANTED, a competent person to Build an OVEN, labour only. Apply Charles Hixson, Camperdown.

WANTED, a PIANIST, for a Dancing Class, two nights a week. Apply Cooper's Railway Bridge.

WANTED, a CABINETMAKER. Apply Alexander Moore and Co., Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a MAN, competent to fit up and work a Quartz Crushing-Machine, none other need apply. Mr. Shalvey's Hotel, corner Bathurst and Elizabeth streets, at 11 a.m.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

BARMAID.—Respectable young Person requires a SITUATION as Barmaid; excellent references as to amiability, industry, and trustworthiness; country preferred. Open for one week. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-street.

IN Waiting, Servants of all capacities, each with city references. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-street.

WANTED, by healthy young Woman, SITUATION as Wetnurse. 161, Gipps-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, by a respectable young person, SITUATION as Barmaid; or light work. J. C., HERALD.

WANTED, by a respectable Girl (Protestant), situation as General Servant. [illegible], HERALD Office.

WANTED, by two sisters, SITUATIONS in one family, share work. M. B., Post-office, Paddington.

WANTS SITUATIONS, useful MEN of all kinds, at from 5s per week. 535, Kent-street South.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Needlewoman, and to assist in housework; will bring her own sewing-machine. Address 211, Riley-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Girl, a SITUATION as under nurse in a gentleman's family, or to assist in housework. Address H. A., HERALD Office.

SERVANTS WANTED.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted. Apply Mrs. Kenyon, No. 178, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs Quodling, Albion-terrace, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, young female General SERVANT, with reference. After 9. W. Howes, 88, King-street.

WANTED, an experienced NURSE, to assist in housework. Darlington House, Newtown Road.

WANTED, a respectable girl as General SERVANT. Apply corner Gloucester-street, Church-hill.

WANTED, a young girl as General SERVANT, 15 or 16. [illegible], Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a Dairy Couple, the man as working Overseer. Mr. Haigh, labour agent, 221, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a YOUTH to make himself generally useful. A. Hordern and Sons, 765, George-st.

WANTED, a LAD for a farm on Manning River. Blake and M'Donald, 137, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a smart BOY to carry out meat and make himself useful. M. Fegan, 570, Bourke-street.

WANTED, a young Woman, as NURSE, and to assist in housework. 64, Hunter-street.

WANTED, steady MAN, as Coachman and Groom. 160, Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, a Man COOK. Great Britain Hotel.

WANTED, a MAN, to carry out meat, and make himself useful. J. Watson, Market & Kent streets.

WANTED, a strong Middle-aged WOMAN, to attend upon a sick lady, and be generally useful. Apply between 9 and 10, this morning, at 30, Lower Campbell-street, Surry Hills.

APARTMENTS, BOARD, & RESIDENCE.

APARTMENTS, with board, for 1 or 2 gentlemen, at Mrs. Roworth's, 139, King-street.

APARTMENTS, with board, for one or two gentlemen in a private family, in the healthiest part of Surry Hills; bath, &c. 402, Crown-street.

AN Unfurnished ROOM to LET, with attendance if required. Apply 21, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

A COMFORTABLE Bedroom for a gentleman. Partial board. 145, Castlereagh-street North.

APARTMENTS vacant. Pitville House, 36, Upper William-street North.

BOARD and Residence for Lady and Gentleman, in a healthy locality. 413, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for families and gentlemen. Mrs. Dobson, Park House, 27, Park-st. Terms, mod.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, private, for one or two. Mrs. Turner's, 49, Stanley-street. Bath. Terms, £1.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE for two gentlemen. Piano and bath. 21, Stanley-street.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE, 207, Macquarie-st., near Domain entrance. Terms moderate.

TO LET.

CHEAP TOWN HOUSE.—The upper part of No. 8, Bridge-street, containing 5 rooms, also kitchen, cellar, cod yard, back entrance, and stabling; rent, £1 per week. Arthur Cubitt, house agent, Bridge-street.

EDGECLIFF ROAD.—To LET, the HOUSE and GROUNDS, at present occupied by F. W. Cropper, Esq., containing 8 rooms, kitchen, with stove, laundry, pantry, store rooms, bath, yard, &c., and every convenience. Lennon and Cape, 136, Pitt-street.

BADMINGTON HOUSE, Bourke-st., Surry Hills. Rent moderate. Apply J. W[illegible]

GEORGE-STREET, next D. J[illegible] and Stores. Apply B. Brenn[illegible]

MILSON'S POINT, North Shore. To LET, good Stone HOUSE, and tank water, stoves, pantry, and extensive view of harbour; moderate terms.

NEW HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, 10s. Pitt and Buckland sts.

SMALL HOUSE and Stable, [illegible] Riley-street, Surry Hills. [illegible]

TO LET, 4-roomed COTTAGE; [illegible] paddock. Apply Paddington Br[illegible]

TO LET, HOUSE, 348, Castlereagh[illegible] kitchen, good yard. C. Kidman, [illegible]

TO LET, HOUSE, Woollahra, 7 rooms, good yard. Apply C. Kidman, [illegible]

TO LET, first-class RESIDENCE, [illegible] West, 15 rooms. Apply to J. Malony, William-street.

TO LET, 3-Roomed HOUSE. Apply 404, Macquarie-street South.

TO LET, 13, Winslow-terrace, 4 rooms, kitchen, water, &c., New S. H. Rd.; a Cottage, Toll-bar. Low rents.

TO LET, a Furnished HOUSE, in the best part of the city. W. P. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, the SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 1, Hunter-street. Apply to Messrs. Beaumont, next Lassetter's; or to J. M. M'Quade, Windsor.

TO BE LET, the PUBLIC-HOUSE, corner of Goulburn and Sussex streets, Sydney. Apply to Beaumont, next Lassetter's; or to J. M. M'Quade, Windsor.

TO LET, PINE COTTAGE, a comfortable Family Residence, corner of Elizabeth and Devonshire streets, containing 12 rooms, with, etc., conveniences. Apply to B. Solomons, Blackwall Stores, Circular Quay.

TO LET, the SHOP, No. 23, King-street (late W. Pritchard's), the HOUSE over the [illegible], large store and stable at the rear, together. Apply to Hardie and Mitchell, George-street.

TO LET, in Pitt-street, Redfern, a neat [illegible] rooms, kitchen, &c.; water laid on. Keys Keitle, adjoining cottage. J. S. Harrison, 267, George-street.

TO LET, with or without stock, PR[illegible] South Head Road, 15 years a draper's [illegible] tion. Fixtures, gas fittings, large plate g[illegible] rent moderate. Apply on the Premises.

TO LET, those extensive Business PREMISES, a 6-horse power engine, in Kent-street South, known as Hollinshed's Mills, at present occupied by Mr. Lawler. Possession on 15th July. A. Hollinshed, 130, Forbes-st.

TO LET, Lavender Bay, North Shore, a delightfully situate COTTAGE, containing hall, 4 rooms, with large attic over, and kitchen at rear. Key at Dind's Hotel. Apply to Raynes, Treeve, and Co., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street.

TO LET, in Albert-street, St. Peter's, off Cook's River Road, a comfortable detached 4-roomed BRICK COTTAGE, verandah, [illegible] back, with a plentiful supply of good water, also a good yard, rent 8s. per week. Apply to Mr. T. Percival, next the premises; or F. Clissold, Ashfield.

TO LET, the spacious and commodious OFFICES, at present occupied as the Government Branch Survey Office. Apply to the Pacific Insurance [illegible] E. L. Montefiore, manager.

TO LET, OFFICES, at 14, Spring[illegible] Edens, 255, George-street.

OFFICES to LET, nicely fitted up. 410, George-street.

STORES to LET, in George-street, Offices. 227, George-street, opposite [illegible]-street.

TO LET, the WASHINGTON WHARF, Millers Point; large frontage to Darling Harbour. Apply to B. Solomons, Blackwall Stores, Circular Quay.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.
Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Crusher
Carcoar and Cowra—Mr. G. Rowlands
Hartley, Little Hartley, One Tree Hill, Bowenfels, Moranguroo, and Lithgow—Mr. Maurice Lynch
Orange and Lucknow—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stacy
Mudgee, Rylstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, Hargraves, and Mundooran—Messrs. John Dickson and Sons
Sofala—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. William Killick

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Camden, Narellan, Burragorang, and the Oaks—Mr. E. Simpson, Camden
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Gunnedah, Wingham, Taree, Tinonee, and Manning River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, postmaster, Ballina
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Glen Innes—Mr. John Proctor.

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Mr. Charles Day, Adelaide.
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.
Messrs. C. Arthur and Son, Queen-street.
NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.
George Rossiter.

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Gordon and Gotch	281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street
W. B. Lee	87, Harrington-street, near Essex-street
F. Barker	85, Sussex-street
W. Hogan	113, King-street East
T. Pierce	William and Yurong and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming	Post-office, Pyrmont
Charles Lea	92, South Head Road
R. Iredale	Surry Hills, corner of Bourke and Campbell streets
J. J. Cooper	Adjoining Wesleyan Chapel, Parramatta Road; Railway Station Bookstall; and Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTIONS—£2 12s per annum. If sent through the Post Office, £4 per annum.
_ All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s to advertiser's account, if booked, 3s each insertion.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages [illegible]
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.
NOTICES of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.
Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.
_ This rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

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